The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 130.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

Counsel for the Defence Still Addressing the Jury.

The Failure of the English Iron Company.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

Mr. Evarts to-day continued his address for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, before a crowded house. He said he had endeavored to lay before the jury the situation of the parties as set forth in their character and relations, which would enable the jury to judge of their movements. He then called their attention to the fact that in December, 1870, Beecher referred Bowen to his (Beecher's) wife. There was then an aspect attempted to be introduced into this case that there was an attempt on the part of Beecher to preclude all knowledge of his relations with Mrs. Tilton from his wife.

The counsel then referred to the meeting between Beecher and Tilton on the 30th of December, 1870, and said the evidence entirely refuted the theory of the plaintiff, and showed that the testimony was false to his own knowledge. The evidence was very plain, as given by Beecher and supported by Bessie Turner and Bowen and Bell. According to Beecher there came like a thunderbolt on him a revelation of cruelty on the part of the wife, and of infidelity on the part of her husband. This revelation came from Bessie Turner.

Shortly after Bowen took the paper to Beecher which was to drive him out of Brooklyn he (Bowen) shook his fist in Tilton's face and said that if he ever acknowledged that he (Bowen) had anything to do with the letter, he would cashier him from the *Independent*. At the close of 1870 Tilton's business affairs were in a state of complete prostration, and it was then that he joined with Bowen in an effort to destroy Beecher, get rid of the editor of a rival paper, and leave them masters of the situation.

Mr. Evarts then spoke of the remorse naturally felt by a man of delicate and noble feelings in believing that he had improperly interfered in a household which stood to him in the relations of friendship. He could not, he said, sufficiently express his scorn for the disposition which would judge every man by motives which would influence the coarsest and basest natures. Men who so argued would not only not recognize those sentiments which tended to raise a mortal to the skies, but they endeavored to establish those which would drag an angel down.

Mr. Evarts quoted in this connection the lines of Cowper:

"Oh, why were farmers made so coarse,
Or parsons made so fine?
A kick that scarce would move a horse.
May kill a sound divine."

The counsel then spoke of the testimony of the nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, in regard to the despairing state of mind manifested by Tilton after his removal by Bowen, and his declarations that he was ruined, which moved the girl Bessie Turner so that she sank down in a swoon. Then came the interviews between Moulton and Mrs. Tilton. Moulton's memory was very peculiar on these points. He did not remember whether the woman was sick or whether she was in bed. It was a good thing to command one's faculties, and as memory was a faculty, he (Evarts) supposed it might be a good thing to command that. He touched the conversation in the "School for Scandal" in regard to the lady whose color came and went (at morning, at night), and said that when Moulton was on the stand one could almost see his memory come and go, and like the lady's maid, even fetch and carry.

After Bowen was put in possession of the stories in circulation in regard to Tilton's immorality, and had to later had made his charges against the Plymouth pastor, the letter to Beecher was then prepared, containing a demand for Beecher's instant retirement from Brooklyn, "for reasons explicitly known to himself." This appeal to Beecher's inner consciousness was introduced on the instance of Bowen. When it was written the latter knew that if he had not got Beecher, the editor of a rival journal, he had at least got Tilton. That bold blackmailing letter put Tilton in his power. Bowen did not have far to go in order to take this letter to Beecher, but the way was long enough for him to have time to think that it might be as well if the letter was closed. That much of the truth at least was got from Bowen that the envelope of this letter was closed by moisture. Beecher received this letter and read it, and he did not fall down dead. On the contrary, he said "This man must be crazy." That was enough for Bowen. He knew that if that unexpected appeal to Beecher's own consciousness, signed by Theodore Tilton, had been founded upon any fact, the guilt of a threatened criminal would have appeared at least in his face, and manner. When Bowen said that no matter what Mrs. Tilton told her husband, or what he charged, there was no consciousness of the offence displayed in Beecher's countenance. All that happened was that Beecher was aware of Tilton's enmity towards him, and how Bowen must have rubbed his hands together when he heard of this!

Adjourned.

The Failure of the English Iron Company.

The *Evening Post* says the news of the failure of the Aberdare Iron Company of London, England, caused general surprise among the iron trade in this city. Prominent men in the trade consider it a remarkable and important failure. The Aberdare Iron Company is a very old concern. It has extensive factories in Wales, where it has for many years turned out thousands of tons of rails. The company has well done but little for a year or two past. The American demand fell off entirely, and the continental trade was very much lessened. Then there have been numerous protracted strikes, which have caused annoying and expensive delays in the fulfillment of orders. A strike took place recently which lasted five or six months, and it is believed that this last interruption has hastened the downfall of the company. It is not thought that the failure will affect the iron trade here. The failure of Sanderson & Co., leading bankers in London, and a firm which failed in 1857, but afterward recovered its business and standing, will doubtless cause much distress in many households throughout the kingdom. Like Overend, Gurney & Co., they held a vast number of small deposits, and their failure to the extent of eight hundred thousand pounds will be a most painful result of this complicated business disaster.

Fire.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the planing mill of Kiersted & Smith, Public School No. 36 adjoining, one of the finest in the city, and a five story tenement house. A few moments before the fire broke out the school children had been dismissed for the noon recess. By the burning of the tenement house eighteen families are left homeless. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

A Verdict for General Butler.

Under the instructions of the Judge, the jury in the suit of Mr. Herbert to recover ten thousand dollars from Gen. Butler, said to be due for legal services, gave a verdict for the General.

FOREST FIRES.

Great Destruction in Delaware and Sullivan Counties, N. Y.—One Man Burned to Death—Families Fleeing for their Lives.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Forest fires have again broken out in the mountains of Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York, doing much damage. The village of Bethel, in Sullivan county, was surrounded by fire for two days, and was only saved after a hard fight. A prominent and wealthy farmer named William Corbin, of Delaware county, was surrounded by fire while fighting the flames in the woods, and burned to death. Two other men, similarly engaged, were badly burned, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Near Manayunk valley, Sullivan county, the fire was accidentally started, and in a few hours thousands of acres of valuable timber, a mill and three hundred thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. In the towns of Fallsburg and Manoking, the conflagrations are so fierce that families have been obliged to fly from their houses to save their lives, leaving all their household goods, stocks, &c., to be destroyed.

Prospect Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The opening day of the Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association was fairly attended and the sport excellent. The purse for the 2:45 class was won by Nettie Bartlew, Maud second, Effie Deans third; time 2:29¾, 2:25½, 2:30½, and 2:29¾. Maud won the first heat.

The race for the 2:26 class was won by Sea Foam, Blanche second, Jubilee Lambert third; time 2:26½, 2:25, 2:25, and 2:25¾. Blanche won the second heat.

Miners Resuming Work at Reduced Wages.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 1.—A number of miners went to work to-day at reduced wages at Mahoney City and Tremont. Several furnaces that have long been idle will resume work soon. The business prospects generally are brightening, and a decided improvement in the coal and iron trade will probably soon develop itself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Failure of Iron Companies.

LONDON, June 1.—The statement regarding the failure of Sanderson & Co., and Gilead A. Smith, with £600,000 liabilities, should have been that their creditors are for the most part secured. James Dawborn is also involved. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000, and assets $25,000.

The Aberdare Iron Company, whose failure was announced this morning, gave employment to 5,000 persons.

Several unimportant failures of brokers, in addition to those reported yesterday, were announced at the Stock Exchange today.

FRANCE.

The Public Powers Bill.

PARIS, June 1.—The Committee of Thirty completed their examination of the Public Powers bill, and agreed to report in favor of its passage with amendments, the most important of which are as follows: That an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers may be demanded during the prorogation by a third of the members of each House, instead of half, as originally provided; that war cannot be declared by the executive without the assent of the Chambers. The first amendment is opposed by the Government.

TEMPERANCE.

Convention of the National Association in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—A Convention of the National Temperance Association began this morning at Farwell Hall. Among the delegates present are Miss Ballard, President of the New York State Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary Burt, Secretary of the Woman's Temperance Union of New York; Miss Weichmar, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Denman, President of the New Jersey Temperance Union; Miss Susanna Evans, of New York; Revs. J. B. Dunne, of Boston, and W. C. Steel, of Brooklyn. Vice President Wilson delivered the opening address, after which a letter of greeting from Hon. Schuyler Colfax was read.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was chosen President, and Joshua Nye, of New Hampshire, First Vice President, with other Vice Presidents representing the various States of the Union.

In the afternoon session most of the delegates were present and listened to an address of welcome from Rev. A. E. Kittridge, of Chicago, who, after appropriate remarks on the occasion which called the Convention together, gave some statistics to show what dire evils the advocates of temperance must combat.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President, was called out, and made a strong address. He said: "Forty years of experience and observation have taught me that the greatest evil of our country, next, at any rate, to the one that has gone down in fire and blood, to rise no more, is the evil of intemperance. Every day's experience, every hour of reflection, teaches me that it is the duty of patriotism, the duty of humanity, the duty of Christianity, to live Christian lives and to exert a temperance influence among the people."

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention To-day—The Contest for the Governorship—R. B. Hayes Declines to Run Against Judge Taft.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—All the hotels of the city are crowded with delegates to the Republican Convention to-morrow. The interest centers on the candidate for Governor, the candidates for the other positions being regarded as the point is decided it is impossible to work to good advantage. No persons have special strength or are talked of for Governor except Hayes and Taft. It has been understood all along that Hayes would not be a candidate under any circumstances, and has so informed Taft's friends. His friends have been pushing him, and there seems to be a centering of all opposition to Taft on Hayes. As there has been so much talk as to whether Hayes was really a candidate or not, Richard D. Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, telegraphed to Hayes for a definite answer as to whether he was a candidate or not, and received the following in return:

"FREMONT, June 1.—I can not allow my name to be used against Judge Taft. He became a candidate after I declined. He is an able and pure man and a sound Republican. I would not accept a nomination obtained with a contest. To-morrow.

"R. B HAYES."

This dispatch seemed to have little effect with Hayes' friends. They will nominate him any way. It now looks as if Hayes would be the nominee to-morrow.

COLUMBUS.

Accident at a Base Ball Game—A Number of Persons Severely Injured, and Others Slightly—Attempt to Escape from the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—During a game of base ball at the Buckeye grounds, this evening, an old shed just outside the grounds, on which about one hundred men and boys were seated, gave way, falling with a terrible crash, burying the entire party in the debris. Most of the party were more or less scratched and bruised, but eight persons were severely injured. Charles Gray, William Lawrence and John McWilliams all had arms broken and severe bruises and cuts. Several persons were severely injured internally.

This evening three convicts at the Penitentiary attempted to escape by opening the inner gate by the use of a long pole with a nail driven in the end. Just after opening the gate they were seen by two guards, who fired their guns at them. A. Numan, colored, a life-time man from Cuyahoga county, was shot in the side of the neck. John Wilson, whose real name is John H. Dawson, a five year man from Hamilton county, was shot in the head. John Weldon, the leader of the gang, was considerably injured by a stone thrown by another prisoner in charge of the gate.

PHILADELPHIA.

$1,000,000 for the Department of Science in the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at their meeting to-day, received from the executors of the late John Henry Towne a formal announcement that he had devised the residue of his estate to the Department of Science in that institution. This residue amounts to about one million dollars. The trustees have determined that the Department of Science shall be called the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania.

CHARLIE ROSS.

He is Supposed to Have Been Found Near Berryville, Virginia —Particulars of the Affair.

(Correspondence Cumberland Daily News.)

WINCHESTER, VA., May 29, 1875.

The following item of news is well authenticated here to-day: Yesterday afternoon two strange men with a boy were apprehended at Berryville, in Clarke county, some ten miles from here, on suspicion of being the Charlie Ross abductors. Their description was telegraphed to Philadelphia, when the Chief of Police immediately replied, ordering their detention until the arrival of a detective. They are now in jail at Berryville, while the whole community is anxiously awaiting further development of the case. I will inform you if anything of importance transpires.

Yours truly, X.

Further Particulars.

From a gentleman who came to this city from Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, we learn that there was great excitement in the whole section of country in regard to the incident described. The two men with the child were observed in the woods near Berryville by a lad about twelve years of age, who had seen a picture of Charlie Ross at the railroad station, and thought the child with the man bore a resemblance thereto. He communicated his thoughts to a man he met and the two started to have a look at the child, but the men had fled. This created suspicion, a crowd was raised and the men were chased to the mountain, arrested, and taken to Berrysville. Here they told several different stories, one of the men claiming to be the child's father. The child did not very greatly resemble Charlie Ross' pictures, but had short hair and his eyebrows appeared to have been stained. When questioned apart from the men he said he did know his father, but that he had a white horse. (Such an animal Mr. Ross is said to have owned.) The two men and the child spent Friday night together. Next morning the little fellow bore evidence of abuse. When asked what it meant he said he had been whipped for telling about the horses.

All these things were telegraphed to the Philadelphia authorities, and answer was returned that some one would be on. By this time it is probable that the matter is settled. Let us all hope that the lost boy has at last been restored to his agonized parents.

A dispatch to the *News* from Harper's Ferry, received at a late hour last night, says that no further developments have been made, but that Mr. Christian R. Ross, father of the abducted boy, is expected to arrive there Tuesday. The features of the case, as related above, must have made a strong impression upon the authorities and Mr. Ross, to induce the latter to investigate the matter himself.—*Cumberland News, June 1.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Reduced During May $1,189,456.

$10,000,000 5-20 Coupon Bonds Called In.

Another Council with the Sioux Indians.

They Agree to Give Up a Portion of Their Hunting Grounds for $25,000.

Spotted Tail Wants the Money Before Signing the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1875.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending May 31, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,131,516,500
Five per cent. bonds	590,632,750
Total coin bonds	$1,722,149,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	7,375,810
Legal tenders	377,135,720
Certificates of deposit	55,345,000
Fractional currency	43,615,773
Coin certificates	19,910,600
Total without interest	$ 496,007,005
Total debt	$2,240,210,155
Total interest	$ 33,846,530
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 84,251,602
Currency	4,358,107
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,345,000
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,130,119,975
Decrease during May	1,189,456
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,116,596
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,147,505

Another Council With the Sioux Indians.

All the delegations of Indians assembled in the rooms of the Secretary of the Interior this morning to have another council with the Secretary. All the agents and interpreters were present. The Indians were gaudily attired and painted. Bishop Hare came in with Secretary Delano. Commissioner Smith told the Indians that when they were here last the Secretary made a proposition to them to go to the Indian Territory, and also asked them to consider an offer of the Government of twenty-five thousand dollars to relinquish part of their hunting ground; also of the desire of the white people to go to the Black Hills, and the difficulty of preventing them, and requested them to agree to such arrangements as would prevent bloodshed. In regard to going to the Indian Territory, they expressed themselves as opposed to it, and unless they had changed their minds there was no use in saying anything more about that. In regard to the offer of twenty-five thousand dollars, their answer was not so definite. The Secretary then told them if they did not accept it within thirty days they might not get it at all. In regard to the Black Hills, they did not say much. They had now had plenty of time to think of it, and it was hoped that they could give such definite answers to-day as to make it unnecessary to have any further talk on the subject.

Red Cloud's Speech.

Red Cloud said: "Great Spirit hear me. Have mercy upon me. Pity me." He called heaven and earth to witness before he spoke. He had not forgotten what had been spoken. The President must have made some mistake in telling him when he first came here that their Great Mother had mercy for thirty-five years. The President told him at that time to select a country for hunting, and he had done so. The two men by his side came out last summer and told him for the first time about the twenty-five thousand dollars, and he said: Wait till I go and see the President and see if he has got the money—if it is really there. I have been a man, and am willing to do anything not to make them poor. This twenty-five thousand dollars will only pay for the land to the Pawnee creek. We wish to retain the rest. When he was here four years ago he was shown a large building, where all the money is kept, and he knows he had a large amount of money there. He would take this twenty-five thousand dollars, but when winter comes he wanted them to try and get more. When he came here before nothing was said about the Indian Territory, and since he has been here this time he had seen but little of the President, and he thought it hard he should be asked to go there to live, and he now told them twice he would not go there. His country was a good one, and he wished to keep it. He did not like the running of the Nebraska line through his country, and he considered it robbery. Last winter, when the annuities were issued, many of the people were absent and did not get their goods, and he wanted more goods for them. He was not satisfied with the goods that were sent him. He did like salt pork, and thought his children had died from eating it. He wanted bacon. He wanted rice and hominy and beans sent to him. He was looking to the future for his children and tried to do the best for them.

After further talk the Indians agreed to accept twenty-five thousand dollars in consideration of relinquishing a large portion of their hunting grounds in Nebraska. The Secretary is willing to concede them considerable territory, ten or fifteen miles south of the Nebraska line.

A treaty was drawn up, but Spotted Tail refused to sign it until he received the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It was explained to him that the money could not be obtained until the treaty was signed and the Indians were given a copy of the treaty to take to their rooms to consider.

The Railroad War.

To-day the New York mails were transferred at West Philadelphia from the Baltimore & Ohio cars to the Pennsylvania railroad cars without delay. Col. Scott has offered, if the mails are sent by the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, to carry them on limited express, and thus expedite the transportation of the through mails one hour.

The Postmaster General sent a letter to Mr Garrett, in which he says: "If a transfer at West Philadelphia from your cars cannot be avoided, the public good will require me to accept Mr. Scott's offer."

5-20 Coupon Bonds Called In.

The following 5-20 coupon bonds, known as the fourth series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, have been called in by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made payable on and after September 1st, interest on which will cease after that date: $50, No. 20,301 to 21,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 51,601 to 59,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 27,501 to 31,900, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 80,651 to 91,500, both inclusive—total $10,000,000. The call indicates additional subscription to that amount by the Syndicate.

Distilled Spirits in Warehouse.

The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse on the 30th of April last is officially reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as 13,322,118 gallons. Of this amount 5,838,320 is taxable at 70 cents, and 7,483,789 at 90 cents per gallon.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts in the present fiscal year will aggregate $109,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Funding Act Declared Void.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—In the case of Forstall versus the Board of Liquidation, Judge Hawkins rendered a decision declaring act No. 11 of the extra session of 1875 so absolutely void that it was entitled to no consideration by the Funding Board. He, therefore, issued a mandamus directing the board to fund the bonds issued under act No. 115 of 1867, act No. 32 of 1870, and act No. 12 of February, 1866.

OMAHA.

Destructive Rain Storm—A Flood Apprehended.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—The storm of last night has done great damage to fruit and other crops. Many cellars were flooded in the city, and streets damaged by washing to a considerable extent. The water in the Missouri river is rapidly rising again. A two foot rise is reported in the last twenty-four hours. It is thought the June rise will be the highest for many years.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 2, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary or higher temperature, and south to east winds.

The rivers will rise below Omaha and fall from Cairo to New Orleans.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The officiol inquiry into the loss of the steamer Schiller began at Greenwich on Tuesday.

—Judge Mellon, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died at Boston last Monday night.

—A number of persons of Washington City and neighborhood on Tuesday decorated the graves of Confederate dead at Arlington.

—Reports of great destitution come from the mountain counties of Kentucky. A letter from the Master of the Grange in Britt county says the people are suffering for the very necessaries of life, and if not given aid many will die of starvation. The crops have failed for three seasons in succession. Cattle are dying, and no food to give them.

—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, application was made before the Chancellor by Courtland Parker, in behalf of the Elmira Rolling Mill Company, for an injunction against the Erie road and the appointment of a New Jersey receiver. Parker wished to have Jewett, President of the Erie, appointed, but opposition was made, and the Chancellor took the papers, reserving the decision.

—Dunker and Stout, extensive farmers near Fort Scott, Kansas, recently examined, by dissection, a large number of grasshoppers, and found about three-quarters contained well developed live maggots, which they are confident will soon destroy the pests in that county. In further proof of the existence of this maggot, Dunker and Stout say large piles of grasshoppers which they have killed are immediately alive with maggots.

—The question as to the validity of the election of two boards of directors of the Central Vermont Railroad Company has been submitted to the consideration of Judges Redfield and Paine, of Boston, and other eminent counsel, and after a full examination of all the facts and papers, they have given an elaborate opinion, sustaining the action of the old board and the sale of the stock of the company, leaving them the legally constituted board of directors.

HARRISBURG.

The Board of Pardons Adjourned to the 9th Inst.—A Warrant Issued for the Execution of Albert Brown, of Bradford County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, June 1, 1875.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Board of Pardons today adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th inst., at ten A. M., when all applications on file for the June session will be heard.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued the warrant for the execution, on the first day of July next, of Albert Brown, convicted in Bradford county on the eleventh day of December, 1874, and sentenced on the 16th of December to be hanged. On the 19th of January last the case of Brown was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and on the 20th of May the sentence of the Lower Court was affirmed. C.

LOUISVILLE.

Speech by Secretary Bristow at the Board of Trade Rooms—He Advocates Doing Business on a Specie Basis—No Permanent Prosperity with a Paper Currency.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Secretary Bristow briefly addressed a large assembly of merchants and citizens at the Board of Trade to-day. He said: When, on yesterday, the President of the Board of Trade invited me to meet the Board at this hour, he promised that I should not be required to make a speech, and I accepted the invitation on this distinct understanding. On an occasion like this a man occupying the situation of Secretary of the Treasury usually is expected to speak, if he speak at all, on the very subject on which he should remain silent—the national finances. To discuss other subjects would be inopportune, prosy and uninteresting. I am glad of the opportunity to meet my personal friends of Louisville in a social way, and to assure them of that abiding interest I feel in the welfare and progress of the prosperity of the city. This is my home. No amount of official labors required of me in other localities, and no circumstances which for a time call me from the city, can serve to alienate my regard for Louisville, her citizens, and all that pertains to her social and material well-being. Though we cannot claim that our cities of the great cities of the country, yet we can boast of many elements of greatness and substantial prosperity, some of which is not possessed by any other city in the land. I am glad that what we all desire is to see those elements developed to their fullest extent, and have the city take that rank to which her natural advantages and the solid worth of her citizens entitle her. I depart from the purpose entertained when I accepted your invitation, and adhered to till I entered this hall, so far as to say, in my judgment there can be no return of real and solid prosperity until we build our financial system upon a sounder and surer basis. It must be based upon money, upon that which is so recognized throughout the world, that which has an intrinsic value, and which may be used not only as a medium of exchange, but as a representation of values everywhere. We may have an apparent temporary prosperity, may inflate values and produce a fictitious activity, we may make one man rich and many others poor by resorting to temporary expedients, but I repeat that real, substantial, enduring prosperity is to be found only on the basis of a solid foundation of actual money. I am glad to have met so many representative men of Louisville on this occasion, so many of those men whom the city must depend upon for the growth and greatness in the future, and to whose business energy and soundness she is indebted for her present enviable position in the commercial and business world. It is an encouraging omen when such men manifest such active interest in those things which pertain to the business interests, not only of our city, but of the whole country. With these remarks I thank you for the pleasure this occasion has afforded me, and must ask to be excused from speaking further.

Gen. Bristow will remain some days longer in the city. To-morrow evening a reception will be given him by Capt. Zell Shirley.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Two Officers Riddled with Bullets by Desperadoes.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 1.—James Colonel and Jessie Johnson, members of the Creek Indian police, or light horsemen, while attempting to arrest Jim Decke, of a noted gang of desperadoes, with headquarters between the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers, under the leadership of the notorious Robert Johnson, were fired on and both badly wounded. The officers returned the fire without effect. At the fifth shot from Decke both officers were brought down, Colonel with a broken arm and five shots in his body, Johnson had one slug through the hand, a shot through the nose, his jaw broken, a shot in the abdomen, and another in the groin. They are still alive, but their recovery is doubtful. This is part of the gang that sheltered McCartney, the counterfeiter, and aided in shoving a large amount of counterfeit fives of the Traders National Bank of Chicago throughout the Indian Territory last winter.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock. The Committee on Bills and Overtures having no business, was discharged. The report of the Committee on Correspondence was then submitted, asking the necessary legislation of the Pennsylvania Legislature to combine the treasurership of the Ministers' Relief Fund and that of the Trustees of the General Assembly was adopted. An invitation from Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, inviting the Assembly to meet there next year, was unanimously accepted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Germania Orchestra.

Patrons of music will doubtless remember that the last opportunity this season to hear this popular organization will be on Friday afternoon, at Library Hall, when the final concert of the series will be given. The selections are unusually choice.

Trimble's Varieties.

The nightly bills at this place are as attractive and entertaining as though it was the commencing instead of the closing week of the amusement season. The new sensation play is a good one, and the variety features are excellent.

French and American

Confections at wholesale and retail by L. T. Yoder, No. 51 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county. The creditors having elected J. D. Chadwick, of Franklin, as assignee, the same was approved.

Pittsburgh & McKeesport Car Company vs. steam tug "Traveler," in admiralty. J. W. Jenkins allowed to intervene for his claim.

John H. Bishop, Sr., and Robert Hamilton brought suit against the owners of the steamer "Juniata" for wages due them. Process ordered and made returnable on the 8th inst.

On motion of United States Attorney Reed, process was ordered to issue for the arrest of over twenty persons in different parts of the district, and who are indicted on various charges for violation of the United States laws.

McMahon & Rundells, bankrupts, Allegheny. The assignee reported the sale of certain real estate of each of said bankrupts which was confirmed absolutely, and he was directed to execute the necessary deeds for the property sold.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee allowed to receive $30 from W. F. Kean in full settlement and satisfaction of the debt due from him.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Armstrong county. An order was made directing the assignee to sell certain uncollected book accounts.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

The case of Rhodes & Co., vs. William Beeson, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Wm. C. McCarthy vs. Archibald Taylor et al. The Court appointed H. D. Gamble, Esq., to take testimony in these cases.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

The argument list still engages the attention of this Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

Harriet Houston vs. Daniel Gregg et al. Plaintiff's counsel moved the Court to take off the compulsory non-suit entered against her in this case. The same motion was made in the case of Mrs. Mary Craig against the same defendants. These are the Security Trust Company cases.

In the case of James L. Graham, Trustee of the Allegheny Savings Bank, vs. Chas. Schleiper, the plaintiff made a motion for a new trial.

The jury is out in the case of John McManus vs. Amos Kelly, reported yesterday.

In the three cases of Joseph H. Gray, trustee, vs. W. H. Mechling, actions on promissory notes, the jury found for the plaintiff for $1,312.50, $1,050 and $2,115 respectively.

A. J. McQuitty vs. the same defendant; a similar action. Verdict for plaintiff for $854.

Trial List for To-day.

Suaney vs. White et al.
Hartman vs. The Nation Trust Co.
Herron vs. Same.
Kremer vs. Same.
Blatton vs. Same.
Zeilder vs. Same.
Campbell for use vs Blakely.
Luckert vs. Luckert et al.
Pentecost vs. Hohn.
Brown vs. Negley.
McQuiston & Kraft vs, Reese & Co.
Kurtz & Co. vs. C. Howard & Son.
White vs. Scheidemantle.
McKay vs. Alberts, Clark & Co.
Riddall vs. Jeickle.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Officer James Carson was brought into this court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged on bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the June term. The policeman had been taken before Deputy Mayor Lowry of the East End, who committed him on a charge of murder preferred by the brother of Michael Carr. Carr was accidentally injured by the officer while effecting his arrest last Friday, from the effects of which he died.

PETITION FOR A DIVORCE.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Louisa T. Berger, by her next friend, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Daniel Berger. The grounds alleged by the petitioner are cruel treatment, failure to support her, and adultery. A subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday of July. The defendant is an ex-member of the Pittsburgh police force.

BILL IN EQUITY.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Maria E. Noble et al. vs. Alexander P. and James M. Lewis. The complainants in this case are the widow and children of William G. Noble, deceased, who is represented as having died a lunatic. The plaintiffs say that said William G. Noble, while of unsound mind and incapable of transacting business, purchased from the defendants a tract of 160 acres of land in North Fayette township, at the rate of $50 per acre, and received a deed of transfer, the consideration being $2,000 in cash, and the balance in judgment note for $7,867.81, and a mortgage on his land for the payment of the balance. The plaintiffs claim that the said W. G. Noble was mentally incapable of transacting any business, and that he was not responsible for his actions, and they therefore ask that the contract be declared null and void, and that the property be reconveyed to the respondents.

An injunction having been obtained against Henry Hershhouser et al., by Martha Graham, to restrain them from continuing the operations of their bone-boiling establishment in Wilkins township, near her house, the same complainant filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, asking that a restraining order be granted against the same defendants to prevent them from rebuilding their grease manufactory near the place where the old building stood, which was burned down a few days ago. The defendants, it is set forth, boil up dead animals and other such odorous material in the manufacture of grease, causing a nuisance in the neighborhood.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—NOTICE.

The fraternity will dedicate their new hall, in the new Odd Fellowship building, to the use of Odd Fellowship, on Friday evening, June 4, 1875. The ceremonies will commence at 7½ P. M. Members of the Order and their families are cordially invited to be present. The Rev. J. J. Bonsell is expected to deliver an address on the occasion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

200 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
1,000 sacks Corn Meal.
300 sacks Graham Flour.
500 bushels Prime Peach Blow Potatoes.
50 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar.
100 bundles Hoop Poles, (for kegs.)
200 boxes New York State Cheese.

I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

OPENING.

MRS. J. M. BARBER

Will Open Saturday, June 5th,

A Handsome Assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Shade Hats of every variety,
Ladies' and Children's Suits,

At 211 Penn Street.

JAMES LITTELL,

SUCCESSOR TO

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

For Music Teachers.

Now examine and select books for the next season's campaign. In our catalogue, (sent free,) you will find all you need, and of the best quality. We now remind you of our

Song Monarch,

75 cents. Unequalled as a class book for Singing Schools.

American School Music Readers.

Book I, 35 cents, Book II, 50 cents, Book III, 50 cents. Excellent graded books for schools.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR PIANOFORTE.

$3.75, the greatest and best of Piano instruction books.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS.

$2.50, which occupies very nearly the same position with respect to books of its class as Richardson's does to other Pianoforte Methods.

And if, as is likely, you are a leader of a choir or musical society, you will find excellent material in our new books, Thomas's Quartets and Anthems, $2.50 or Perkins Anthems, $1.50, or Four Part German songs, $1.50 for Mixed Voices, or Dank's Anthem services, Episcopal, $2.50.

Sent postpaid for retail prices. Sold by all principal music dealers.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

INDUCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—5 shares of the Mo. & Ark. R. R., Thos. Scott, President, given away to any purchaser of A No. 1 tract of Farming Land, on line of the above R. R. in Missouri, at panic prices, for cash, or will exchange for approved city or county property. Encumbered property not objected to. Call or address GEO. W. NELSON, corner Sixth and Penn, or McDOWELL & KENNEDY, No. 9 Sixth avenue. 24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCandless, Jamison & Co.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Have just received a full line of

NEW STYLE STANDARD PRINTS

And Other Goods

Bought for cash at the recent great decline which they offer to

WHOLESALE BUYERS

At less than cost of manufacturing. Prices always guaranteed as low as the goods can be bought elsewhere.

REPPERT & WILLIAMS,

(Successors to H. C. Reineman and Sands & Reineman,)

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

China, Glass and Queensware,

NO. 201 PENN AVENUE,

Library Building.

1875. SPRING GOODS. 1875.

M'CORD & CO.

131 WOOD STREET

Have in store and to which they are adding daily, the largest STOCK of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever brought to this city. They buy their GOODS for CASH and offer them at very low prices. A full stock of HARVEST, LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS; also, LADIES' and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

MERCHANTS can find every grade in our stock and at PRICES that will SUIT the TIMES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 1, 1875.

Allegheny Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's Office, the Duplicates of City, Poor, City Business, School, School Building, Sewer and Public Park Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1875, of the several wards, and that said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 27, 1862, and of April 14, 1863, subject to the following regulations and allowances:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.

If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an addition of five per cent. shall be added and payable on the same.

After the First of November,

Warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid, together with the percentage accrued thereon, and the costs.

D. MACFERRON,
CITY TREASURER.

SPRING, 1875.

NEW GOODS.

SILKS

A Superb Assortment of

BLACK SILKS

Cashmere Finish, has just been opened for the Spring Trade, and are sold under our guarantee as to quality, durability and w

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 28f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾.

TWO hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Cabanal, Spain.

THE public debt statement for the month of May shows a decrease of $1,189,456.

SENATOR STRANG will take the stump for the Republican State ticket when the campaign opens.

PERSONS leaving the city for the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by leaving their orders at the office.

THE tea-party furore having about spent its force, Harvest Homes for the Centennial will be one of the Summer excitements in the country for a while.

THE New York *Tribune* says "the subdued air with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania speak of the action of the Republican Convention would seem to indicate that they had been suddenly deprived of a very sizable and esteemed bone," and it is about right for once.

OUT in Chicago they are engaged in making exact calculations as to the time when the earth will be burned up. The time was set, and has passed, and has been deferred two years, this last calculation being declared rigidly exact. It is very gratifying to know that the event is so certainly arranged.

THE warm weather is developing vegetation, and the growing crops very rapidly. A day, under the warm sunshine and heating earth, makes a vast difference in the face of nature. The fruit trees have, generally, been stripped of bud and blossom, and can only do service as shade trees during the present Summer and Autumn. We hope, however, for a better result in the general crop showing.

IT proves that, despite the affirmation that the fatalities arising from railway accidents are greater in this country than in England, we are really outstripped. Last year, in England, the total number of killed was 1,425, and injured 5,050. Of the killed, England contributes 1,175; Scotland, 211; and Ireland, 39. Of the injured, the numbers for England are 4,468; Scotland, 496; and Ireland, 86. We have not the statistics for this country at hand, but we venture the showing is quite as favorable as that of England.

THE Democratic clans of Allegheny county gathered yesterday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Erie. The feeling between the Barr and Hopkins factions was quite bitter. The former, however, as might have been anticipated, carried off the honors, electing their delegates in almost every instance. The friends of Mr. Hopkins, thinking they were unfairly treated in some of the Conventions, seceded therefrom, and reorganizing, elected delegates to the State Convention in his interest. The usual noise and confusion attending gatherings of the "unterrified" prevailed.

THE pavement question seems likely to assume prominence once more, in view of the condition of those on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. They are declared to be dangerous to man and beast, and to have been put down at great cost. It is evident that we are in the infancy of this paving question. Wood, concrete, asphalt, and all known substances that are used to give smooth and noiseless pavements, are receiving condemnation. Whether all is merited or not, is another matter. The wood pavements of this city,—of which we have half a dozen kinds, are only partially successful, if they are even that. The Nicolson, on Sixth street near the bridge, has entirely given out, and in other parts of the city is in a very defective condition. We fear for some of the pavements more recently laid, and have hopes of some others. What the issue of what may be termed experiments will be, we do not pretend to determine. A careful investigation of the entire subject, by a number of experienced engineers, might save the city money.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S Third Term letter has called forth replies, some of which seem to us to have originated in ignorance. All the qualifications of his letter, of which so much is made, are based upon the recognition of fundamental facts, which it would be simply absurd to ignore. The right of the people to demand a Third Term clearly exists, and no man can presume to ignore or deny it. To decline a third nomination in advance, irrespective of all possible circumstances, would have been absurd. The Convention of this State explained that the unwritten law of the Republic is opposed to a Third Term, and the party is faithful to it. But exigencies are possible, while not at all probable, that might compel a Third Term. If none of these exigencies arise, such as would carry conviction to any mind, the President says he does not desire, and will not accept, a Third Term. Surely this is all that can be asked from a plain-spoken man, who utters what he thinks, and believes and means what he says. President Grant has never been in the habit of speaking in one way and acting in another. Therefore, it is simply and outrageously insulting for any to attempt to torture a simple and necessary qualification into a covert expression, meant to put aside the explicit declarations which precede it. He means what he says.

THE SHOE TRADE

It may not be known to our readers that the manufacture of shoes, and of leather with which to make them, is a large industry in Pennsylvania. We have been in the habit of regarding New England as the shoe manufactory of the continent. Yet we have in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and in various parts of Pennsylvania, manufactories of leather and shoes which rival the best arranged and most extensive institutions of the kind in New England. A few days since the Tanners' Association of this State met in Harrisburg, and the discussions indicated how bold and aggressive the efforts of this class of tradesmen have been. It seems that a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort has been made to develop an export trade. An export of 700,000 sides of leather was made, but at a loss, and the outlook from this standpoint is not, for the present, hopeful.

The other side of the question is that of the manufacture of hides into shoes. It is contended that but for our tariff England could undersell us in the higher grade of goods,—but in the intermediate and lower grades we need have no fear. There is an effort in progress to provide a serviceable grade of goods. It has been found that the manufacture of cheap goods pays while the demand lasts, but that the request is soon exhausted, and then the reputation for making cheap goods remains with the manufacturer to render buyers suspicious of his work. Aside from the encouraging statements as to the prospects of the trade, made by manufacturers in our own midst, we have the following from another source: Unless the people have determined to go barefooted in the future, there must be more shoes made, and it will be the fault of the manufacturer himself if he fails to make a profit. After all the complaint made, it seems that the consumer ought to be sufficiently disgusted with cheap, worthless goods to demand a serviceable article. Under the present system of making to fill orders, no shoddy goods will be produced unless called for by the dealers. The cry against cheap goods, raised in certain quarters for the purpose of bringing into disrepute goods from certain localities, cannot again be repeated, if consumers demand fair goods at fair prices. No one can expect to buy first-class shoes for second-class prices, and whoever buys at low rates, expecting to get fine goods, cheats himself." Thus we have a trade, the magnitude of which few suspected. It has grown, and is growing, with good prospects of profit and permanence. At the Exposition to be held here, we will see its full proportions of quality and style.

MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

The two days' address, in which, thus far, William M. Evarts summed up the case of Mr. Beecher before the jury, deserves a careful reading, as one of the ablest forensic efforts of the day. It differed in matter, style and purpose from that of Judge Porter. The latter was diffuse, denunciatory, and detailed. Mr. Evarts, on the contrary, grasped in consecutive statements, the principles involved, and in style was calm, elevated, compact, and even elegant. His sentences were nicely rounded, and his points concisely and vigorously made. Through all, there was an elegance of expression that gave the claim of finished oratory to the argument of the counsel. At the outset, the general scope and outside character of the case are considered. Europe is trying America; Romanism is trying Protestantism; the Methodists, Baptists and others are trying Presbyterianism; and it is trying Congregationalism, and it Plymouth Church. From these features of the case, he easily passes to the great fundamental principles involved. In these, he considers the charge against Beecher not merely an individual assault, but a representative attack,—the free lovers and irreligionists assailing, through Beecher, the Christian, law abiding, contented people. Whether we accept fully the view of the pleader, the masterly skill with which he unfolds the thought must challenge admiration.

Tilton's history, in its mental and moral phases, is closely traced. He at one time has unbounded admiration for Beecher's mental qualities, and was at peace with him. In time his growing egotism led him to believe that he had outstripped Beecher in mental qualities, but he still reverenced his moral graces. In time, however, he had unthroned God, and put aside the moral laws which govern society, and rule the universe. The Scriptures teach that divine grace will enable people to associate freely with each other, yet remain pure in thought and deed; but Tilton taught that harems or prison bars are necessary to this end. In brief, he had thrown down the Divine Government, and substituted that of the Woodhulls. In doing all this he had illustrated his own weakness and sinfulness,—it being the fool that hath said in his heart there is no God. The suit against Beecher was designed to emphasize this view, and to illustrate the falsity of the Christian faith. Thus he elaborated it above a mere attempt to gain damages,—arguing that a verdict of six cents would as fully convey the idea of guilt, and as completely reach the purposes of the plaintiff as a verdict for a larger sum.

Havi g, by a logical train of reasoning, laid down and emphasized the idea that the charge against Mr. Beecher was a deliberate scheme in the interest of free loveism, he assumes that the selection of a woman was also a matter of deliberate choice. Thus Mr. Tilton selected his own wife, for the reason that her character had been closely studied, and her weakness clearly understood. Thus she could be compelled to conform to one purpose or another, and the plan be thoroughly carried out. Thus he outlined a plot, which may be dignified or not, as we regard the object exalted or debased. He aimed, in the interest of the new faith that was in him,—or of the lack of faith that possessed him, to prove Beecher a guilty man, and thus to strike a blow at a system, the greatest we have,—that of Christianity. Among the evidences of this idea, the orator pointed out the extreme ease with which a theory was mapped out for both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. She remained pure, after she was guilty, with Beecher,—and he is represented to have sinned through exaltation of spiritual feeling! In brief, a clear-minded, intellectual woman could not distinguish the sin of a violation of her marriage vows until she had read a novel, which referred to a case in which a mere mental estrangement occurred, and a minister also sinned repeatedly, and yet regarded the whole affair as a higher phase of spiritual life! This monstrous doctrine, which declares good evil and evil good, and which tallied with Tilton's general theory, was, in the counsel's view, the most monstrous phase of depravity. "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil," he exclaimed, quoting from Scripture,—why? Because it is the last step downward,—is a denial of the moral distinctions that exist in the Divine government, and is an insult to God. Neither Beecher nor Mrs. Tilton had taught this doctrine, but Tilton had, and his attempt to fasten his theories on them clearly traced the origin and motive of the accusation.

It will be seen that there is much force in this theory, and that the masterly logic, and brilliant style of Mr. Evarts made it exceedingly effective. We will not attempt to follow him in the analysis of evidence, but the same remarkable skill is apparent there. A keen, intellectual, polished, elevated style prevails, and the truth or falsity of the evidence is considered, on a basis of general truth, and its conformity or non-conformity with it. The general style of language is exceedingly elevated and clear. Occasionally an anecdote or witty allusion would relieve the tedium of the graver parts of the argument. We have no need of passing judgment on the merits of the case,—but this argument will take rank with the best. It is an effort worthy the high reputation of the orator, and will exert a powerful influence on the minds of the jurymen, and possibly even control the character of their verdict.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORK OF GOD IN GREAT BRITAIN, under Messrs. Moody & Sankey, 1873 to 1875. With Biographical Sketches. By Rufus W. Clark, D. D. Published by Harper Bros., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This book is written by a personal friend of Mr. Moody. The biographical sketches of the two Evangelists are the best we have yet seen. The summary of their work in Europe is also very carefully made, and gives a very clear idea of the wonderful success which has attended their work, as well as the manner in which they have operated. A perusal of the volume will convince any unprejudiced mind that these men are not working for sensational display, that they take every method to avoid that, and that the secret of their success is earnest piety and enthusiasm in the work of saving men. It is a book that will be read with interest by those who have even perused the admirable volume of Rev. Dr. Hall and George H. Stuart on the same subject. Neither of the volumes conflict or repeat each other to any great extent, and the reader of one will want the other.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. Green, A. M., Examiner in the Public Schools of Modern History. With Maps and Tables. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

The work of Professor Green, issued by the Harpers, with marginal references, that it may be used in colleges or by students, we regard as the most important historical work that has been recently issued from the press. It is not a history of English Kings, concerning whom we have heard more than was agreeable of late, or of English conquests, but of the English people. It is thus a history of the masses ever engaged in the arts of peace, more than the Kings and Generals involved in the butcheries of war. The writings of Shakspeare and Milton, the artistic achievements of Turner and others, and the development of Constitutional Reform, are dwelt upon, rather than the details of the hundred years' war. It is thus more really a *History* than many more pretentious works put forth under that name.

The style of the author is singularly clear and concise. Unimportant details are omitted, and a book of 800 pages is made to contain nearly a perfect account of what usually would occupy many ponderous volumes. In this age, when condensation and clearness are so much desired, this book may be recommended as exactly meeting a great want. It is an intelligent and comprehensive history, in about one-fourth the space usually taken for what this work contains.

A MAD MARRIAGE. A novel. By May Agnes Fleming. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a novel of the intense school, wherein the people spoken of, pass half of their time in ecstacies of gushing rapture, and the other half dwell in the lowest regions of cynical despair. There are noble lords and ladies, high-flown society, riches in abundance, flirtations and frillies, duels, death and marriage, all mixed up in the volume, in the most Frenchy style, and full of "gush."

BERTHA'S ENGAGEMENT. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Bellehood and Bondage," "Lord Hope's Choice," "Fashion and Famine," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

The title of this book indicates its character. It is a "Society novel," giving the experiences of a young girl with numerous lovers. It is written in a strain that will please those who desire no greater pleasure than to dwell in the dreamland, where lovesick swains and lasses love to congregate.

PERSONAL.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is 74 years old.

LICK, of California, has only seventeen lawsuits on hand as yet.

THE Kellogg opera troupe, with Madame Richings-Bernard in place of Miss Kellogg, will begin their Summer season in San Francisco, June 21.

THE Agassiz Memorial Fund, contributed by teachers and pupils, has received recently contributions amounting to $229.35, making the sum thus far raised $7,192.74.

GEN. BUTLER'S new granite mansion at Washington will be completed soon, and he expects to move into it next Fall. Current report says it will be the finest private residence in the city.

THE scarf worn by General Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, and wrapped around a wound received by him while leading a charge against the entrenched forces of Santa Anna, is to be seen at a dyeing establishment in Alexandira, Va.

PAUL BOYTON was in the water twenty-four hours, less twenty-two minutes, on the occasion of his second and successful attempt to swim across the English channel. When he landed at Folkestone he was comparatively fresh and in good spirits.

EMELINE GUNN, of Sheffield, Conn., was only a hired girl at the time of the Schiller disaster, but the death of Mrs. Ridgeway makes her the possessor of $50,000, and the youth of the neighborhood maintain that they always did think that when she was properly fixed up she was just the prettiest girl in that section of the country.

GEORGE LAMONT STEVENS, an honest farmer of Kennebunk, is in Boston in search of his wife—a "purty good looking woman, with a nose not eggsactly a snub, but sort o' wide, and real plump, with the purtiest arm thar is out." Mrs. Stevens got tired of living on a farm, and is supposed to have plunged into the wild gayeties of the Hub.

PARSON BROWNLOW has addressed an open letter to Gen. D. H. Hill in reference to an article published by the latter at the time of the Mecklenburg Centennial. The Parson says that the General's article could only have proceeded "from the pen of a man who is hell-born and hell-bound." And, indeed, the General does seem to have grossly slandered such Northern leaders as Sumner, Stanton, Seward, Canby and Meade.

THE late Albert Fearing, of Hingham, Mass., divided his property, amounting to about $90,000, among his relatives, friends and charitable institutions. To his pastor and former pastor he gave $1,000 each; to the public library of the town, $5,000; to the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, $10,000; to the Children's Hospital, $10,000; to the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society, $5,000; to the Home for Aged Men, $5,000; to the Massachusetts Bible Society, $5,000, and to seven Protestant churches in the town, $5,000 each.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE steamer Germania brought to New York the embalmed bodies of Henry Friend and wife, of Milwaukee, who perished by the Schiller disaster.

THE Connecticut lobster fishermen want the State Legislature to let them catch lobsters eight inches long, instead of ten inches, as prescribed by the existing law.

A "HAZED" freshman of Wesleyan University has had half a dozen of his sophomorical assailants brought before the Middletown Police Court and fined $2 each with costs.

THE grasshopper is worth a dollar a gallon for his oil, and $50 a ton for his fertilizing powers, but how is that going to help a man who has nothing left to seed the fertilized soil with?

ONE of the modest little farming patches in Illinois is laid out in 19,000 acres of corn, 2,500 acres of flax, 1,000 acres of oats, and enough grass to produce about eight thousand tons of hay.

THE survivors of the Hampton (Confederate) Legion will hold a reunion at Manassas Junction, Va., on July 21, the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run. General Wade Hampton will act as presiding officer.

IN Lake Champlain large quantities of fish are captured by exploding torpedoes in the water, stunning the fish so that they rise to the surface. Four hundred fish were thus taken at one blast recently. Such fishermen ought to be arrested.

THE total valuation of railroad property in Missouri, as returned by the several railroad companies to the auditor, is $18,800,141. The total valuation of the same roads, as returned by the several county courts, is $54,849,312, a difference of $34,928,181.

A MAN signing himself "Wesley Law, forwarding agent, is reported to be sending notices, dated at New York, to country merchants, that packages shipped to them are held for charges, promising to forward on receipt thereof. But waits he receives all that is sent, nothing that he forwards reaches its destination.

A WISCONSIN "Adventist" having bid farewell to worldly things in confident anticipation of the end of the universe last month, his worldly wife abused his confidence by eloping with another adventitious gentleman whom she had wiled the while he wildly waited for his ascent instead of staying at home to manifest dissent.

THE New York *Herald* speaks of the new Masonic temple in that city as "the most costly ever constructed in this country." We know nothing of the sum expended in constructing the edifice, but in beauty of design and grandeur of dimensions, it is not at all worthy to be compared with the temple in this city.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

ON the 18th of August 1872, Mrs Mary T. Church, of Newport, R. I., deposited thirty dollars in a saving bank of that place. On the 30th day of August, 1861, she withdrew twenty-five dollars. Last Thursday the book was written up at her request and the amount to her credit was found to be three hundred and sixty-six dollars and one cent.

THERE is a widow living seven miles northwest of Houston, Texas, with the very appropriate name of Mary Ann Thrift, who makes all the shoes of her father's family, consisting of eight or ten persons, and not one of them has spent a single dime for shoes or boots in five years. She also makes a good hand at cooking, washing, sewing and working in the field.

A RESIDENT of Pottstown, Pa., who retired the other evening on a mattress of very recent manufacture, presently jumped out, screaming at the top of his voice that a monster was in the bed. The household were attracted to the spot, and one of the women seized a pair of shears and ripped the mattress open, when out sprang a little dog which had been accidentally sewed up in it.

THE house of a gentleman of Gardner, Me., was visited last Sunday by a flock of chimney swallows estimated to number five hundred. They formed in the shape of a funnel, and the whole flock entered his chimney, so completely filling up the flue that the gas from a coal stove was forced back into one of the rooms of the house. They left their retreat the following morning.

To farmers suffering from the incursions of the grasshopper we commend the device of Farmer John Richardson, of Oswego, Neb. The 'hoppers made away with four or five acres of corn, and were going straight for his wheatfields. Calculating by observation the exact spot where they would halt for the night, Mr. Richardson made a winrow of hay right across his field in front of the army. When the 'hoppers reached it about sundown, they took up their quarters for the night, and then the farmer applied his torch, with the gratifying result that the whole army was burned into a fertilizer in comparatively few minutes.

WESTERN residents have lately sent to their friends at Washington, in most cases by way of a joke, packages of boxes filled with grasshoppers. It is related that quite recently on one of the trains running between that city and Baltimore a box containing several thousand of these insects was broken, when almost instantly the car became dark with the hopping pests. The ladies screamed in a very lively manner, while the gentlemen hastened to open the car windows and let the insects escape to multiply on Maryland soil.

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

MANY parties of young men have left New York during the Spring for fishing excursions to the Thousand Isles, in the St. Lawrence river.

THE Yo-Semite Valley is reported swarming with visitors, greatly in excess of the hotel accommodations, and the roads are alive with fresh comers.

THE inns at those delightfully-named nooks in New England, Manapoag Lake, Pemigewasset and Wassaumkeag, are already filling up with Summer boarders.

GRAVESEND, Long Island, possesses many attractions as a watering-place. Surf bathing, boating, fishing and driving may all be enjoyed under pleasant circumstances.

PUT-IN-BAY, during the Summer season, is one of the most delightful resorts west of the mountains, and the Put-in-Bay House, the largest and most popular hotel on the island, is fast filling up with visitors.

THE entrance to the "Cave of the Winds," at Niagara Falls, from below Prospect Point, is to be made accessible to visitors this Summer. This will doubtless add another to the many dollars which the tourist is called upon to leave at this favored resort.

IDLEWOOD, only six miles from the city, is a charming rural retreat, where persons can enjoy the beauties of nature and escape the heat of the cities, at very moderate expense. Idlewood is becoming quite popular, and its accommodations are fast being engaged.

A NEW pavilion has been erected on Fire Island Beach, two stories high, with a frontage of eighty feet, for the accommodation of bathers and their friends, and nine handsome new cottages, distinct from the hotel, but connected with it by plank walks, have been built.

IT HAS always been a source of surprise to us that so few persons know the charms of sundry little fastnesses among the mountains, where perfect retirement, fresh air and lovely scenery may be enjoyed, with comparatively small expense, and without involving the too-frequent discomforts of delayed mails and lack of express facilities. The season at Cape May begins on the 10th of this month, but already numerous applications for accommodations have been made to Mr. Cake, the proprietor of Congress Hall, and those who desire the choicest rooms should make arrangements soon. The season at Cape May bids fair to be more than usually fashionable this year.

FISHER'S ISLAND, at the head of Long Island, is an enticing little Summer resort, which is not so well known as it should be. It belongs to the town of Southold. It is only four miles to Stonington. The island is seven miles long, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter in width. The bathing is excellent. On the ocean side there are three beaches, one of which is especially good and perfectly safe, where surf bathing can be enjoyed, while still-water bathing may be indulged in almost anywhere on the Sound side.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE estimated value of the last French vintage is $400,000,000.

THEY are beginning to spell at one another in England. In Leeds the bitterest dose was "Camomile."

WALDECK, who died in Paris the other day, and Napoleon Bonaparte were fellow-soldiers at the siege of Toulon.

THE Shah of Persia was lately gratified by the receipt of 2,500 rebel scalps from one of his military commanders.

IT IS a thousand years this year since the first naval victory of the English was gained by Alfred over the Danes.

"GODLESS SCHOOLS," that is to say, schools without a priest, are rapidly growing into favor in the Catholic countries of Europe.

MELENDEZ, who assassinated the ex-Vice President of San Salvador some time ago, was executed on the 29th of April. It took twenty-three shots to kill him.

AS A garbage cart was dumped lately in the suburbs of London a human head rolled out of the mass. It was fresh and bleeding, and the mystery is from which which one of the ash pans emptied into the cart that morning it came.

THEY have a scheme in operation in England for the extinction of the National debt, which, with great complication, will extinguish in one hundred years £91,000,000 a year. In five thousand years we shall congratulate John Bull on this.

AUSTRIA complains that, as the monks and nuns driven out of North Germany take refuge for the most part in her domains, she thus suffers a great "addition to the needy part of her population and to the enemies of her liberal institutions."

THE Bank of England has about 800 clerks. They usually enter at between 18 and 25 years of age. Their salary begins at about $400 of our currency. From this they advance, until by the time they are 40 or 44 they get $1,700 a year, after which they can ordinarily hope for no increase.

IN Paris they make two eggs out of one by cutting the shell with a glazier's diamond, and then slicing the egg quickly with an oiled knife. The two halves are deftly dropped into boiling butter on the plate, which "fixes" them, making them look like two, and for which the customer—who has not seen the performance—pays without suspicion. Who couldn't pay the Germans their indemnity and get back to specie payments in three years with such gains?

THE FREEMASONS.

His Holiness Denounces the Order.

The Bishop of Orleans has received the following letter from the Pope, congratulating him on his pamphlet against Freemasonry: "*Venerable Brother*—Salutation and apostolic benediction. In this war waged on all sides against the Catholic Church by the Masonic sect, your publication was most useful and opportune, especially because this sect, long secret, has now unmasked itself. It avows its designs, and in a certain country, not under the pretext of public rights, but in its own name, does guilty battle with the Church. It is useful, however, to the nefarious, with the utmost boldness, to dissimulate, and the more honest man who must not turn from it with horror, and perhaps many members who do not know the secret mysteries will now withdraw. What is particularly useful is the perspicacity with which you demonstrate to all attentive minds the real tendency of the taking words, 'Fraternity and Equality,' which have deceived and seduced so many, and the true origin and object of the much boasted liberties of conscience, of public worship, and of the press. After reading your work nobody can doubt that all this came from Freemasonry to overturn civil and religious order, and consequently the Church has wisely condemned those who practice and defend such liberties. It is manifest that all partisans of these liberties, albeit unkown to themselves, favor the Masonic sect, and the more honest they are the more disastrous is their support to such principles. We therefore wish you many intelligent readers, for it is no small advantage to perceive the snare, and as a pledge of Divine favor and our special good will, we give you, venerable brother, from the bottom of our heart, to you and your diocese, our Apostolic benediction. In the twenty-ninth year of our Pontificate. "PIUS IX., POPE."

A Colored Revival in Mississippi.

Some parts of an exhortation to which we listened were certainly very practical. The preacher struck nails square on the head as he hammered away. For instance:

Now, bredren and sisters, we want mounahs heah to-night. No foolin'. Ef you can't mourn for your sins, don't come foolin' roun' dis altah. I knows ye. You's tryin' mighty ha'hd to be convarted 'thout bein' hurt. The Lord 'spises mockery. Sometimes you sinnahs comes foh'rd an' holds your head too high a-comin'. You come foah you's ready. You starts too soon. You don't repent; you's no mounahs. You's foolin' with de Lord. You come struttin' up to de altah; you flops down on your knees, an' you peeps fru you fingahs, dis way, an' you cocks up you eahs to see who's makin' de bes' pray'r. You's 'tirely too peart for peniten's. You's no mounahs. Ef you comes heah to fool, you betiah stay away. Bettah go to hell from the pew asleepin', or from your cabin a swearin', dan from the mounah's bench a foolin'. Ef you's not in airnes', keep away from heah; don't bodder us. Do you want us to make ouhselves hoase an' weah out onah lungs a prayin' for you when you knows you's only foolin wid de Lord? I tells you to be mighty cahful. I want to see you a comin' so buhdened by de weight ob your sins dat you can't hold up you heads. I want to see you so heartbroke' dat you knees knock togeddier when you walk. You mus' be low-minded. De Bible lays great stress on de low. You's got to get low down in the dus'. De good book says: "Low (lo'), in de vollem of de book it is writ." Now, min' dat an' be low.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

DIGGER INDIANS.

A Curious Race of Savages.

A correspondent of the Santa Rosa *Times*, who recently spent a short time in Redwood Valley, Mendocino county, where the Digger Indians are still quite numerous, gives some interesting particulars of the manners and customs of the tribe. He says:

"Their wigwams are built throughout of redwood bark, and are round in shape, which can better be explained by saying that they are in the shape of a bowl upside down, with a smaller one placed also upside down on top. There are no windows, and aside from the aperture for entrance, which is about two feet square, and a small opening at the top to allow the smoke to escape, there is no opening to this conical-shaped enclosure. To enter one of these huts it becomes necessary to get down and crawl in. Once inside a strange sight greets the eye. The majority of both sexes go perfectly naked, and, being scrupulously particular, each one does his or her own cooking. They sleep in a circle in hollow places in the ground, with feet to the centre. Their cooking apparatus, which consists of good sized rocks hollowed out, is in convenient reach, and the Digger need not rise to prepare his breakfast. The food consists of bread made from acorns, which are first buried then roasted, then pulverized, and lastly mixed up with water and baked. This bread is said to be very nourishing. Their mode of preparing squirrel, hare, etc., is to take them just as when killed, pound them to a jelly and then roast them. Another article of food very common with them is known as the "fish worm." The Digger is an inveterate gambler, and his principal game is very simple, consisting of holding both hands behind him, in one of which is a stick, while another bets he can tell in which hand he holds it. It is stated that they scorn cheating, and after the bets are made, never change the stick from one hand to the other. Their money consists of little round shells with a hole in the centre, which one of their number is selected to manufacture. No counterfeiting is ever attempted. Each shell represents about half a cent of American money, and is taken by their tribe as greedily as gold. A string of this money can be seen at this office, and it is wonderful how uniform these buttons can be made by simply rubbing them on stone with the hand."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Slimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24-MWF

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

NOTICE—UNCLAIMED GOODS—MRS MARY JOHNSON is hereby notified to appear, pay charges, and remove the following named goods from the depot, viz: 1 Basket, 1 Cook-stove, 1 Tub and 1 Box., H H Goods, addressed to Mrs. Mary Johnson, Smith's Ferry, Pa., and received June the 29th, 1874. If charges are not paid on or before June 25th, 1875, goods will be sold to pay charges. Sale at 9 A. M., June 28, 1875.
J. SMITH, Agent.
myl2-r99

UNION REFUGEES!
And other fine Parian Groups.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 1957 Federal street, Allegheny City.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.
Grates Set,
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired.
Will contract to keep Furnaces and Ranges in good working order, by the year, on reasonable terms. Direct your orders to
No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY,
Between Smithfield and Liberty streets,
ap26-q42 PITTSBURGH.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe!
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

UNION BROOM FACTORY
LANG & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacture Extra Carpet, No. 1 Hurl, Steamboat and Factory Brooms, Fancy Toy Brooms and Wisps.
Office: 172 and 174 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p57

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.
JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Open for Guests June 10.
Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the finest Hotel, at this popular Summer Resort. The Hotel has accommodations for
One Thousand Guests,
A magnificent Beach Drive of over 2½ miles in length has been constructed.
TERMS, $4.50 PER DAY.
Address, J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
r100 Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.

SARATOGA OF THE WEST.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio.
SWENEY, WEST & Co., Proprietors.
This delightful and popular Summer Resort, the largest west of the Mountains,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
The Black Bass fishing here is unequalled by any other place in the United States.
RATES—$3.50 BY THE DAY; $2.50 BY THE WEEK. r99

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 2.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In New and Desirable
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Plain, Striped and Plaid
Hernanis and Grenadines,
From 8½c to $2.50 per yard.
At 10c and 12½c.
New Summer Poplins, &c.
AT 18¾ CENTS, NEW
Summer Plaids, Poplins, &c.
AT 25 CENTS, Great Variety of
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT 50 CENTS,
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES,
In Desirable Shades.
Extra Good Bargains in
Dress Linens,
All qualities from 12½c per yard upward.
BLACK AND COLORED
MOHAIR ALPACAS!
Most Remarkable Bargains in all qualities.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS
Bargains unsurpassed in the United States.
At $1, $1.25 and $1.50, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75 to $3.50, Best Black Dress Silks.
New Plain and Striped Dress Silks, all qualities.
Bargains in Japanese and Summer Silks.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 2.
NEW SUMMER STYLES
IN
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Linen Suits from $4 upward.
Ladies' Poplin Suits from $4.50 upward.
Black Hernani Suits at $6.
Ladies' White Suits, all prices.
Sergo, Poplin and Delage Suits.
Black and Colored Alpaca Suits.
Linen Dusters, &c.
New Lace Sacques, Shawls, &c.
New Cashmere and Silk Sacques, &c.
New Summer Shawls.
Misses' Ready Made Suits.
Infants' and Children's Suits and Dresses.
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
Muslin Underwear,
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
All Sizes and Qualities.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
FOR
SUMMER WEAR.
Summer Underwear, all kinds.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
New Silk Neckwear.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs
Linen Shirt Bosoms.
Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

NOTICE.
Send your name and Postoffice address for OUR LADIES' JOURNAL for JUNE, just issued, containing interesting reading matter and a full description of what we offer our customers for June. We send the JOURNAL free.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBER

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875. }

Financial affairs in Pittsburgh continue in about the same condition as for several days past. A good feeling prevails in banking circles, and deposits and discounting are becoming quite brisk. Amid the fluctuations in the business situation, we are gratified to notice that the general tendency is toward a better condition of things. Speculations, as in the grain market at Chicago, or the stock market at New York, may occasion temporary changes in the general situation, yet the tendency of events has been toward ease and confidence once more. The first effect of the panic was to occasion a locking up of money,—one way in which loss of confidence expresses itself. Another effect, following the first, was the suspension of business operations, and the accumulation of funds in bank. For a long time this has been the situation. The banks have had money to loan, but have not had applicants for the loans. Now, this last phase of returning prosperity has come, and the demand for discounts, that has sprung up simultaneously, in all parts of the country, shows that we are on the eve of renewed business activity. It will be several months,—perhaps a year,—before it will be fully developed; but that we are through with the panic is tolerably certain. There is nothing new to remark concerning the local market for stocks or real estate.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1867	124⅝
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	124¾	" 1868—coupons	124
5-20's 1862	117⅜	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	117⅜	Currency	122⅝
" 1865	120	New 5 per cents	117⅜
" 1865 new	123⅝	10-40's—coupons	118⅛

RAILWAYS.			
New York Central	102⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	19	Union Pacific	79
L. S.	93½	Toledo & Wabash	35
C. C. & I. C	4½	Harlem	131½
Ft. Wayne	94¾	Adams Express	100½
Del. Prof	56	American Express	64
Michigan Southern	82	U. S. Express	51
Do. Central	82¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
North Western Com	40½	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref	54	Fort Wayne	96
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22
Cleve. & Pitts	88½	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	35½	Iron Mountain	18¾
Western Union Tel.	99		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	48	Cen. Trans (A)	45½
Reading (S)	53½	Empire Do. (A)	54
U. Cos. of N.J (S)	124⅝	A.V.R.R. 7-30 (A)	96⅝
6th Creek (S)	62	P.C.& St. L. 7's (A)	76⅛
Lehigh Valley (S)	62		

NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

Money was easy at 2½@3; choice mercantile paper 3½; prime 4@5. Sterling was firm at 486¾@487 for sixty days and 489¾ @490 for sight. The exports of produce for the week were $4,268,064. The customs receipts were $342,000. Gold was firm, in consequence of the heavy failure in the iron trade at London, and advanced to 112½, but at the close fell off to 112⅜ on the call of ten million bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. The borrowing rates were 1@4 per annum, 1-64 to 1-32 per diem, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm, with an advance in Union Pacific issues. State bonds were quiet.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was a remarkable change in the temperature of speculation. The moment dispersion gave way to extreme buoyancy and great excitement. The decision of the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was the great cause of the sudden change on the Exchange, and the good feeling arising out of this decision was stimulated during the afternoon by reports that Messrs. Garrett and Scott were in treaty for a settlement of the railroad war. Union Pacific started the whole market on the upward turn by advancing from 75 to 79¾, on the favorable decision above mentioned and the official announcement of an increase for twenty-eight days in May of $346,334, compared with 1874, or nearly 46 per cent., an average increase of $12,370 per day. Western Union was a prominent feature, and rose from 71¼ to 77¾, on the belief that a treaty of amity had been made between the rival cable companies in London and rival telegraphs on this side. Lake Shore, amid considerable excitement, advanced from 57 to 62½. Pacific Mail was also prominent, rising from 33 to 36¼ in consequence of a report that negotiations had been resumed for a new contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama companies, with good prospects of success. Rock Island rose from 100¼ to 103⅜, St. Paul from 32 to 35¾, preferred from 55 to 56¾. Northwestern from 38 to 41, preferred from 53¾ to 54¾, Erie from 17 to 18⅝, and New York Central from 100¾ to 102¾.

The dealings in leading shares were very large and attended with much animation. In fact, the Stock Exchange presented a scene of buoyancy and excitement strangely in contrast with the recent depression. The market closed active and strong at a slight reaction from the highest point, caused by realizations. The transactions aggregated 500,000 shares, of which 82,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 30,000 Northwest, 4,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 33,000 Erie, 109,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, and 66,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 124⅜; 5-20s of '62, 117⅜; do of '64, 118¼; do of '65, 120; do new, 123; do of '67, 124⅛; do of '68, 124; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 118¼; currency 6s, 123¾, gold 6s, 112¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102¼; Tennessee old, 51¼; do new, 51¼; Virginia new, 33; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11¼.

Stocks.—Canton, 63¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 99; Wells & Fargo, 85; American Express, 64; United States Express, 49; Pacific Mail, 35½; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 18⅝; Erie, preferred, 34; Michigan Central, 63½; Pittsburgh, 88½; North Western, common, 40½; preferred, 54; Rock Island, 103; Lake Shore, 61¾; Central, 107½; St. Paul, 34½; St. Paul, preferred, 56; Wabash, 8¾; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton 102½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 50; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Lake Shore, 61¾; Panama, 44; Illinois Central, 100; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 79; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117¾.

LONDON, June 1—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent., being the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols: Money 93⅝@⅞; account 93⅝@⅞; ex. int. 5-20s '65, 106; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 102⅞; New York Central, 91; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 14.

PARIS, June 1.—Rentes 64f 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, June 1, 1875. }

Trade generally continues dull, and the most important feature we have to notice is that there appears to be a general shrinking in values; it is not confined to any one article, there has been a gradual easing up in all the commodities within the past few days, including Grain, Flour, Provisions, Groceries, and produce generally. This fluctuation in prices is not without its effect in curtailing business, as people very naturally will do no more than they can possibly help as long as the markets continue in their present unsettled condition, and in addition, confidence has not been fully restored from the effects of the panic.

APPLES—Sales at $2.50@4 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₩ gal.

BEANS—The market continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices remain about as last quoted: mediums, $1.70@1.80; navies, $1.80@2.

BUTTER—The demand for the better grades continues fully equal to the supply, and prices are still maintained, but dealers are all anxious to keep down stocks, from which it is evident that they are apprehensive of lower prices; Sales at 18@22c for medium to good and 25c for choice solid packed; choice rolls, 25@27—sales of creamery, put up in pails with ice, at 28@30

CHEESE—The market is well stocked, and with only a moderate demand the market is weak and prices continue to decline; we reduce our quotations on primo new Ohio Factory to 12½@13c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet. Peaches, (halves) 10@10½; Apples, 7@8; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—The market was generally reported steady at yesterday's quotations, 16@17—dealers generally holding at 17, which may be regarded as the ruling price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and weak, and the general outlook favors a still further shrinkage in prices. Spring wheat flours quotable at $5,75@6.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,25@6.50 for red, and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $4@4.25.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is very generally reported dull, and devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made. As noted in our last issue, Roasted Coffee has been reduced half a cent ₩ lb, while green is reported firmer. Sugars easy, with indications of a further decline.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅜	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9¼@10¼
Standard A	10⅞	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Prime	22	R. Java, ₩pkgs	40
Rio Choice	24	R. Java loose	39½
R. Rio, ₩ pkgs	27		

RICE.			
Rangoon ₩ lb	7	Patna ₩ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₩ lb	8¼@8¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—Business in grain circles continues very dull, which may be attributed to the unsettled condition of the markets; as the case now stands there is a very general disposition manifested to hold off; or in other words, carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary. There is no movement in Wheat, none offering, and there appears to be little or no inquiry for it; we continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at $1.25@1.28 for Penna. and Ohio red, an 1 3 to 5 cents additional for amber and white. Corn is nearly out of first hands, and we continue our quotations to 70@71 for mixed, and 72@73 for white. Corn is very dull; and prices continue to manifest a drooping tendency, shelled corn selling at 56@57 on track, and 58@59, free in elevator. Ear Corn, on track, 75@80, as to quality. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,15@1.18. Chicago paper, on Monday, referring to the grain trade, says:—There was a hopping movement, and reason to hope that the market for Wheat has touched bottom for the present, if not for a long time to come. At 89c on the lower, and freights down to 3¾c, the wheat can be landed in New York at $1.04, and sold at $1.07 without loss to the shipper. This compares not unfavorably with the depressed quotations on the seaboard, and it was whispered that one of our heaviest operators had taken a million bushels (for June) with the intent of shipping it, while another million bushel had been so taken among two or three other parties. If this quantity can be moved just, without further depression, to New York and Liverpool, it will have an important tonic effect upon values. We can scarcely write so hopefully of corn at present. That grain hangs badly, partly because the Comstock failure has unsettled it, and partly because shippers do not care to take the risk of moving it in June, unless previously assured that it is all right.

HAY—There is a steady demand for baled, and the market is firm but unchanged, ranging from $22@24 ₩ ton for fair to prime timothy.

POTATOES—Market continues overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and drooping: Peerless, Early Vermont, and other kinds, 150@65, according to condition and quality.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, by the coop, 60@70c ₩ pair.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted. A Chicago dispatch of Monday says:—The depression during the past week has been a severe one—more than $1 ₩ bbl, on pork, fully $1 ₩ one hundred lbs on lard, and 2c per pound on meats. This shrinkage in quotations weeded out most of the weak holders, and called forth a better inquiry from among those who believed the market had touched bottom. The last day or two witnessed a fair demand for shipment, though little of the property has been moved yet. A good deal of the trading on Saturday was in changing over, making arrangements for the delivery of Tuesday next.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₩ lb	13¾	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₩ lb	15¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16
Hams, Sugar Cured, for canvas	15¾	Lard-Ref. for consumer use in tierces	16
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar	15¾	Do., in ¼ bbls	16¾
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₩ doz	@5.50	Do., in ½ bbls	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., ₩ lb packages	18¾
Clear Rib Sides	13¾	Do., ½ lb packages	18¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	18¾
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	@22.00	Do., 10 lb do	18¾
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾@3c for good mixed; woolen ¾c @ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $7,75@8 for medium, and $8,75@9 for mammoth. Timothy Seed, $2.75@3.

TALLOW—Steady at 7½@7¾c for prime country, and 8¼ to 8¾ for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, June 1, 1875. }

Trade continues quiet, but the general tone of the market is firmer, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were a shade higher. Crude was quoted at $1,47½@1.50, with sales reported at the inside figure. Refined is unsettled with a difference of from ⅛ to 1c per gallon between buyers and sellers; 10¾c was bid for immediate delivery at Connellsville depot, to go to Baltimore, while sellers were asking from 11¼@11½, and it is probable the last named figures will be realized within the next few days.

The combination project is said to be consummated, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, that all the refiners have either gone into it or signified their intention of doing so, and there is no question but this has had considerable to do with stiffening up the market within the past few days. Under this administration there will be no sales made, except at a figure that will afford a margin for refining, and if the movement is carried out in good faith, it is believed there will be no difficulty in bringing about this much desired result.

The Barrel market continues dull but unchanged; countries, $1.10@1.15; city make, $1.25@1.30, the latter figure for 40 ₩ hoops.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B. S. Duncan	Keystone O W	548
B. S. Duncan	Star O W	772
S. M. Robinson	American O W	709
O. J. Greer	American	476
O. J. Greer	Vesta O W	314
J Bushnell	Brilliant O W	81
Total		2,901

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA. ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co	706
King & Goodwin	J. B. Tilford & Co	100
J. T. Stockdale	John P. Logan	100
Total		906

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, May 31.—This day week we left our Flour market quite dull and weak for the low and medium grades of Winter Wheat brands, and since then same features have distinguished the market. The demand from jobbers and bakers has been quite light, they buying only to keep up their assortments. Notwithstanding the admitted limited stock and limited supplies afloat, it is prospect, more especially of Winter Wheat brands, prices of most grades are again lower, the heaviness the most marked in Choice and Fancy Spring Wheat brands, including New Patent Process and "Baker's Extras;" these have sold very slowly, even at the further decline submitted. Bakers' Extras have declined 50c to Choice Amber Winter Wheat brands at $6.20@6.40, instead of Fancy Minnesota or Baker's extras at $6.50@6.60 per bbl, regarding them of equal quality, and, at the difference in price, the former have been the most salable, and they really are cheap, and relatively much cheaper than Winter. Very high grades of Minnesota have been unsalable, are again lower and weak at the close; the active movement in Wheat at the West, the favorable reports of the growing crop, and the marked decline in Wheat here and at the lake ports have occasioned the disposition to sell, but this has been extremely difficult. Jobbers could not be tempted to purchase beyond present wants and at present there is little export demand for the high grades; the only really important and desirable exporttrade we have had since the first of January is that with South America and the West Indies—this has been large; indeed, never better, and has been almost entirely confined to City Ground, chiefly taken for the River La Plata; the demand for this river has been quite brisk this week, and this continued active demand for that trade is more than a surprise to those familiar to that country; it is of far greater importance to us at this time than is generally supposed, the aggregate purchases since the first of the year exceeding 80,000 bbls. No. 2 and Superfine have been in good demand, and with light arrivals prices have ruled firm. Shipping Extras have been in fair request at a decline of 10@15 bbl., and we notice something doing in well-known brands to arrive at $5.20 for the Liverpool market, but the demand for shipment to Europe of late has been far from satisfactory. The exports of the week have been 24,607 bbls, against 36,746 bbls. the corresponding week last year.

In Wheat since our last we have had only a moderate degree of activity and much heaviness. The increased receipts, present and prospective, the less favorable advices from Europe, a marked advance in ocean freights, and glowing accounts of the growing crop from almost all parts of the country have exerted a depressing influence, restricting the consumptive export and speculative demand, and to effect sales promptly some concession has been made almost daily. Winter Wheat little has been done, though the offerings have been light, dealers generally have been wide apart in their views, and purchased very sparingly, and are for the present very well supplied, and in view of the very large supplies early in prospect they are not disposed to take the chances of the market. The fine rains in the Middle and Western States since our last have exerted a very marked influence with most farmers, the decided change in the prospects for the growing crop has made most of them willing sellers, and we hear Red and Winter Wheats are lower, and prices quite unsettled. Our advices from the spring Wheat States are very hopeful, the growing plant looks well though generally backward, and with timely rains a good crop is counted upon; but much depends upon the weather, that it is useless to express any opinion of the future. The change in the situation has been very great the past fortnight, and the prospects for the future are certainly far more encouraging. The movement in Wheat at the West is quite large, but the wants of this country, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal and France, for the summer months are large, probably equal to the surplus of this country, Australia and Russia. The *Mark Lane Express* of the 15th of May estimates the quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. at 1,250,000 quarters, or 10,000,000 bushels, which is certainly 1,000,000 in excess of the actual quantity afloat. The quantity afloat from the United States and Canada on the 12th of May was about 3,820,000 bushels, embracing 230,000 shipped from California and Oregon in January and February, vessels believed to be lost. The surplus of Australia will be about 150,000 tons. Chili has already exhausted her surplus, and much of the surplus of California will be required to supply the wants of many ports on the Pacific that formerly obtained their supplies from Chili. Our advices from California are quite favorable for their growing crop, which is about matured. The yield will be very variable, in some locations up to that of last year, while in others it will not reach four bushels to the acre. Some doubt is now expressed by well-informed millers in the best counties in the State of any increase in the acreage. Last year, it is now very certain, their area under Wheat was overestimated, and their surplus, which in November last, was given as fully 600,000 tons, will not exceed 300,000 tons, and from late advices thence we learn little, if any, old Wheat is likely to be shipped in June, but one or two cargoes of new may possibly be made up in June. Our advices from Europe are generally favorable for the crop, though the want of rain is complained of in many localities on the Continent. The quantity of Wheat now on the canal is large, and liberal arrivals may be looked for the coming week, and with a good supply of tonnage we look for an active trade during the month of June. Our advices from Canada are quite favorable for their crops. They still have an considerable Wheat on hand, and the quality is exceptionally fine. The exports of the week are 218,874 bu., against 1,470,821 bu. the corresponding week last year. The exports from the coast this week are only 276,874 bushels, about one-sixth the quantity shipped the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; closing firm; No 1 spring 94¾@95c; No 2 fresh 91¾c regular; 91¾c spot or seller June; 94¾@94¾c seller July; No 2 88@88½c; rejected 80@80½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed fresh 64c regular; 63c spot or seller June; 67⅛c bid seller July; 70¾c seller August; rejected 60½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 57½c spot; 57½c bid seller June; 55½c seller July; rejected 52¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 $1. Barley dull, unsettled and lower; No 2 $1,16@1.18 spot; 96c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $19,75 spot or seller June; $20 seller July; $20,30 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; $14,20@14,25 spot or seller June; $14,62½ seller July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,18.

On call Board wheat was firm; 91¾c June; 94¾c July. Corn firmer; 63¾c June; 67¾c July. Oats strong; 53¾c June; 56¾c July. Pork lower at $19,60 June; $19,85 July. Lard weak and lower at $14,05 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour: receipts 21,000 bbls; heavy; superfine western and State $4,85@5; common to good $5,05@5,30; good to choice $5,35@6,50; white wheat extra $5,80@6,50; extra Ohio $5@7,25; St. Louis $5,35@8,65. Rye flour firm at $4,20@4,80. Corn meal dull at $3,25@4 00. Wheat; receipts 280,000 bush; No 1 spring $1,12⅝@1,16; No 1 Chicago $1,12⅝; No 2 do $1,01@1,07½; No 2 Northwest $1,07@1,07½; winter red western $1,22@1,29; amber $1,30@1,32. Rye firm at $1,10@1,20. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and firm. Corn: receipts 190,000 bush; mixed western soft 73@74c; white prime 80@81c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 175,000 bushels; mixed western 69@71c; white 71@75c. Hay heavy at 85@70c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining 8@8¼c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 13¼@13¾c; crude 6¼c. Rosin lower at $1,40@1,85. Turpentine heavy at 33c. Pork firmer at $20,45. Beef quiet. Cut Meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 11¾c; short 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾c. Cheese quiet at 6@12c. Whisky steady at $1,14. Eggs firmer; western 17½@19c. Butter steady; western 12@18c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Flour dull and weak; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6,50@6,75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6,25@6,50; high grades $6,75@7,75. Wheat active; red $1,25@1,33½; amber $1,35@1,37. Rye $1,10@1,12. Corn advanced; yellow 83½@84c; western mixed 82@84c. Oats quiet; white 71¾@73c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky $1,20. Petroleum easy; refined 13¾c; crude 9c. Cloverseed 9@12c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 30c; firsts 25@27c; extra rolls 22c. Cheese dull; western fine 9½@10½c; prime 7@8c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1,25@1,28. Corn firmer at 71@74c. Oats dull at 60@68c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Lard firm; Eggs steady at 15c. Butter steady and in moderate demand. Cheese firm at 11@12c. Pork quiet at $20,25@20,50. Lard quiet; steam 14¾@15c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 9½c; clear 12¾@13c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12¾c; clear 12¾@12¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,13.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 1.—Refined petroleum 9d, Spirits turpentine 22⅝@23s.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 8⅛d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export and 3,400 bales American. Wheat, red western 22s. Wheat: No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn: mixed 31s@31s 3d. Pork: western 73s@75s 6d; eastern $22@23. Lard: American 63s. Bacon: c. c. 58s. Cheese: fine American 60s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9¾d; crude 7¾d.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Refined petroleum 28f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed 81½c. Oats dull; white western 73@74c; mixed 71@72c. Rye $1,15. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum nominal; crude 6¾c; refined 13@13¼c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1,19 @1,20.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 1.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan cash and seller June $1,21¾; seller July and August $1,22½. Corn dull; high mixed 64¾c; No 2 amber Illinois seller June $1,23¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed cash and seller June 72c; seller July 74½c; seller August 74½c; low mixed 69¼c; white 73c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 64c; Michigan 62c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@14¼c. Flour quiet at $6@6,50. Wheat steady at $1,20. Corn steady at 90c. Oats steady at 75c. Lard firm at 15¾@16¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 10@10½c; sides 13¾@14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 15c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,18.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Cotton firm at 15¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,20. Corn quiet at 79@80c. Oats in light demand at 73@73c. Rye quiet at $1,00. Provisions firm. Pork quiet at $20,25@20,50. Bulk meats 8¾c, 11¾, 12¾@12¾c. Bacon 9¾, 12¾, 12¾, 13¾@13¾c. Hams: sugar cured 13¾@14c. Lard: prime steam 15c; tierce 15¾@16c. Whisky $1,18.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—Flour: demand dull and prices almost entirely nominal; western superfine $4,50@4,55; common extras $5@5,50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5,10@5,30; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5,25@5,75; Illinois $5@7,50. St. Louis $6,50@8,50, fancy Minnesota $7@8,75. Corn: little changed; mixed 80@81c; mixed and yellow 82@85c. Oats: 73@75c for mixed and white.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Cotton and Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower at $1,20. Corn firmer at 63c. Oats dull at 58@59c. Rye scarce and higher at $1,09. Whisky dull at $1,17. Pork dull at $21. Dry salt meats dull at 8¾, 11¾@11¾@12c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 9¾, 12¾, 13@13¾c. Lard nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Flour dull and nominally easier. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee 95¾c; No 2 93¼c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 in store 57½c. Corn unsettled but higher; No 2 mixed in store 61½c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No 1 98c; No 2 95c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 in store 85c; No 3 nominal at $1,00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1,25; No 2 do $1,20. Corn steady; mixed 70@73c; ear 70c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots 10¾c; Ohio State test 11½c; small lots 12@12½c higher. Receipts: wheat 1,705 bush; corn 1,050; oats 660.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 80@ 85c. Oats firm at 71c asked. Lard quiet at 15@ 16c. Bacon: demand active and price advanced; 9¾, 9½, 12¾@13¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—Flour steady at $6,75@6,80. Wheat firm; No 2 Chicago $1,05; white $1,20@1,30. Corn steady and in moderate demand; car 60c; shelled 60@63c. Oats: mixed 56c; white 60c. Rye quiet at $1,18.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 1.—Flour quiet at $6,15@6,35. Wheat dull; extra $1,22½; No 1 $1,22; amber $1,23. Corn dull and declined; 69¾c. Oats quiet at 61½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 1.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,16; extra white Michigan $1,35. Corn dull; high mixed 82½@83c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Corn firmer at 86@ 88c. Bran lower at 97½c. Pork held firmer; heavy mess $22. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,460 head; total for the week 5,083 head; quality of offerings generally satisfactory, with a few droves extra fine steers; Eastern buyers are operating freely; prices generally; prices advanced a shade; sales 1,400, including 100 Illinois steers averaging 1,080, 1,120 and 1,722 lbs at $6,25, $6,50 and $7,20; 130 corn fed Cherokees $60 to 1,034 lbs at $4,60@6,20; 100 Missouri steers 1,234 lbs at $6,40; 100 still fed steers 1,060 lbs at $5,87½. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,020 head; total for the week 6,400 head; the market on Monday opened moderately active at strong last week's closing prices; 1,400 were disposed of that day; to-day's market was active at full ¼c advance on the opening prices on all grades; quality of offerings fully up to average; sales reported finding ready sale; 2,000 disposed of; yards bare of stock; sales: 1,967 Ohio clipped sheep, $5,10 to 1,184 Ohio lambs, 80 lbs, $10; 175 Michigan wool sheep, 85 lbs, $5,65¼. Hogs: receipts 700 head; total for the week 1,600 head; the market for the week has been slow, with a downward tendency; sales on Monday of 1,200; Yorkers $6,90@7,20; best grades yielding at $7,25; common to good butchers' heavy hogs holding at $7,50; offering at $7,25; to-day's trade unusually slow; sales of 500 Yorkers at $6,75@7,25; heavy hogs: no demand at $7,50; selected Singer's 180 lbs $7,40.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; moderate demand at good prices; market firm; fair to extra steers $5,90@6,40; butchers 3½@4¼c; choice steers sold at $6@6,15; shipments 2,500 head. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; market quiet and firm; buyers and sellers apart; sellers ask 10c advance; prices range $6,90@7,40; chiefly $6,80@7; shipments 4,400 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; nominal.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 1.—Cattle; receipts 458 head; market quiet and prices are not changed materially; choice $10,50; extra $10@10,-25; first quality $9@9,50; second do $7@8,50; third do $5@6,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 501 head; supply lightest of the season; market only moderately active; sales in lots $3@5,50 each; extra $8,75 @9; spring lambs 10@12c per pound.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Hogs weak, and tending downward; shippers $6,25@6,75; bacon $6,60@7,25. Cattle firm and in good demand; cattle prime native steers $6,25@6,30; good do $5,75@6,15; mixed stock $4,75; medium to fair $3,50@4,50.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Hogs firmer; common and prices have ruled firm. Shipping Extras have been in fair request at a decline of 10@ 15c ₩ bbl., and we notice something doing in well-known brands to arrive at $5,20 for the Liverpool market, but the demand for shipment to Europe of late has been far from satisfactory. The exports of the week have been 24,607 bbls, against 36,746 bbls. the corresponding week last year.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton steady at 16¼@16¾c; net receipts to-day 502 bales, gross 2,268; futures closed steady; sales of 43,900 bales; June 16 1-32c; July 16 5-32@16 3-16c; August 16 11-32@16¾c; September 15¾@15 15-32c; October 15⅝@15 21-32c; November 15⅝@15 7-16c; December 15 13-32@15 17-16c; January 15 9-16@15 19-32c; February 15 23-32@15 13-16c.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

☞TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

☞PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

☞DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

☞COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

☞DRAFTS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

☞GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.

☞European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator

Please apply

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag.

Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22-158

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. may11:4t-AAS

POTASH—10 CASKS NO. 1, FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—or† ft.	Change in 24 hrs.	Dir'n of ft.	State of Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O	8	1	S	Cloudy.	
Louisville, Ky	4	10	—2	SE	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	16	5	—4	SE	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	7	—3	E	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	34	10	—3	SW	Fair.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

ARRIVALS.

Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.

DEPARTURES.

Carrie Brooks, Darlington, Zanesville.
R. W. Skillinger, Russell, Ironton.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Wheeling—Mallie Ragon, 1 P. M.

THE stage of water last ev

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,700.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40, this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

The Humane Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Humane Society will be held this afternoon at No. 218 Penn avenue. All the members are requested to be present and to bring their friends with them.

Heavy Travel.

Last night, the fast line on the Pennsylvania Railroad which left Allegheny from the Union Depot at 7:42 o'clock, contained five sleepers, three passenger coaches and one baggage car, in which were carried two hundred and twenty-three persons. This is a number which has gone out on one train for some weeks.

More Smoke Than Fire.

Some of the inflammatory Democratic speeches made in Allegheny Council chambers yesterday morning, or perhaps something else, set fire to a lot of paper in a washstand in the hall of the city building during the Convention, and the smoke arising from it gave rise to the report that the building was on fire. After a short search the fire was discovered and extinguished.

May Business at the Mayor's Office.

Major Will. M. Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, reports 915 arrests in the city for various offenses during the month of May. Of this number 369 paid fines, 393 were sent to jail, 92 to the workhouse, 9 to the House of Refuge, 142 were discharged and 16 held for trial at Court. The receipts at the Mayor's office were $1,619.80, and from Deputy Mayors $653.70, making a total of $2,273.50.

Inhuman Wife Beating.

Information was received at the Mayor's office last evening that a man named Brannon, who resides at the Point, had inflicted an inhuman beating upon his wife, hammering her over the head with a pitcher until she was completely senseless. He then went to the wharf, jumped into a skiff and made his way to the south side of the Monongahela river. As soon as the officers heard of the affair they set out after him and hope to effect his arrest. Mrs. Brannon was in a very dangerous condition last night.

Looking for Her Husband.

A woman by the name of Mrs. Dewoun called on Coroner McCallin yesterday morning to learn something, if possible, as to the whereabouts of her husband, Edward Dewoun, who has been missing since April 26th. On that morning Dewoun left his home, at No. 57 Corry street, Allegheny, to go to his work, and since that time he has never been seen or heard of by his wife. The missing man was a horse-shoer by trade and worked at the corner of Middle and Second streets, Allegheny. He was a man of twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, heavy set, and had dark hair, with a small moustache. The woman has but one child, about two months old, and seemed greatly distressed under the circumstances.

The Prize Fight.

Up to twelve o'clock last night Sam French had failed to receive a dispatch from New York stating that George Rooke had put up his final deposit of the amount to be contended for in the ring between himself and Tom Allen. Mr. French informed our reporter that if the matter had been satisfactorily arranged yesterday, he would have received a telegram to that effect from Arthur Chambers, but as no such news had reached him he felt inclined to the opinion that possibly Rooke was disposed to withdraw from the match altogether, through the loophole by the selection of a final stakeholder, who is not named in the article of agreement. He may refuse to agree to any one acceptable to Allen's friends, and thereby break off the match.

The Fight of the Corporations.

The citizens of Braddock's Fields held a public meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of considering the difficulty with the Connellsville Railroad Company in the running of trains. Some of the citizens were in favor of requiring the railroad to strictly conform to the ordinance which prohibits trains from running faster than five miles an hour within the limits of the town, and others expressed a desire to so extend the provisions of the ordinance as to permit trains to run at the maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour. A committee of four, consisting of Messrs. Robert Bell, Jr., Alexander, W. S. Packer, James McCune, Wm. Lucas and John Benn, was finally appointed to act in conjunction with the borough council in conferring with the railroad company with the object of settling the existing trouble. The meeting then adjourned.

A Day of Pleasure.

Yesterday will long be remembered by a large number of the teachers and pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, as one of the most pleasant days of their school life. In response to an invitation from Mr. M. D. Hays, President of the company, enough young ladies to fill two cosy coaches of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, met at the Mount Washington station at 9:30 A. M., and made an excursion to the Castle Shannon camp ground, where they spent a most delightful day in recreation and pleasure. The comparatively jaggy and yet ever beautiful scenery along the line of the road attracted the attention of all, and was the subject of constant remark.

The excursionists received a most hearty greeting from the families which have already taken up their summer residence on the beautiful camp ground, and as evening approached, seemed loth to leave their newly made acquaintances and their charming retreat.

Refreshments had been but a cold expression of the thankfulness felt, and frequently expressed, to President Hays, Conductor Gould and all the parties to whom the excursionists are indebted for a day so full of unalloyed pleasure.

PAID UP.

That Little Claim Settled.

Our readers will remember the interesting dispute in reference to the payment of the police who were put on duty at the time the colored puddlers were put to work at the Keystone Bolt Works. The city didn't want to pay the bills and the company thought the payment of the regular taxes entitled it to police protection. The matter was discussed between the legal representatives of the two parties, and the result was that the company, rather than to have any unpleasantness about it, agreed to foot the bill. Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with that agreement, the representative of the Bolt Company handed to the Chief of Police a check for the amount—$612.25. The funds will be distributed among the police to-day. There are twenty-three policemen to be paid, and they get amounts ranging from $2.50 to $63.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Fatal Accident on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—An Unknown Man Killed at Emsworth Station.

Last evening shortly before six o'clock, as an engine with two cars on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., was passing Emsworth station, a short distance below Allegheny city, and coming towards that city, the engine struck an intoxicated man who was walking down the track, knocked him down and the train passed over him, cutting him up badly and killing him almost instantly. The remains were gathered up and brought to the station on Federal street, Allegheny, where they were placed in charge of Rodney & Smith, undertakers. The body appears to be that of a German, about forty years of age. Deceased had been employed at and near Emsworth in trimming and pruning trees. His name and residence were not known. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

TAXES.

Now is the Time to Pay Up.

It is very frequently the case that persons are heard complaining when the tax-collector makes his appearance with his little bill of taxes, with ten per cent. additional for collection, that they did not know when was the proper time to pay their taxes, so that they need not pay this ten per cent. additional. Our readers in Allegheny will find a notice from City Treasurer Macferron in our advertising columns this morning that the books are now opened, and he is ready to receive all city, water, poor and business taxes, and he will allow a reduction of five per cent. if paid during the present month, four per cent. reduction if paid during July, two per cent. reduction if paid during August. No reduction after that time until the first of October, when after which time ten per cent. will be added to the amount. It is to the interest of the taxpayer as well as that of the city that the taxes be paid as soon as possible.

THE DEMOCRATIC FRAY.

The Gathering of the Clans Yesterday—The Fight of the Factions—The Barr Men Come Off Victorious—Some Pleasant Scenes in the Convention—How the Battle was Fought and Won.

Democracy had its day yesterday, and it was a decidedly lively day for the clans. It was a regular battle between the Barr and Hopkins wings of the party, over delegates to the State Convention, and the result was somewhat disastrous to the side of the Congressman elect. The feelings of the delegates to the several Conventions were considerably ruffled at times, and in several instances the lack of fraternal feeling was sadly evident, as was particularly manifested in the "bolting" from two of the Conventions; but these little episodes are so necessary to give proper spirit to a Democratic pow-wow that they were generally looked upon as very pleasant. A summary of the day's doings will be found in the following reports from the various Conventions.

Senatorial.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Forty-second Senatorial District Convention assembled in City Hall, Allegheny, and lively scenes were enacted. Dr. E. N. Riggs was nominated and elected chairman by the Barr men, before the Hopkins retainers could take a breath. When they did recover, there was a loud wail of discontent; but the disciple of Æsculapius held his seat, as serene as a clam at high tide. Each of the parties, however, secured a secretary. Credentials were then called for, and several contestants appeared. A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Contested Seats. The motion came from the Barr side of the house. The Hopkinsites were astounded! They had never heard of a temporary organization appointing such a committee. The Chairman, however, thought that it was all proper, and he insisted upon putting the motion. The Hopkinsites appealed to the courtesy of the other side. The Barr-barians laughed them to scorn. Hopkins' blood went up to the boiling point; likewise rose the circulating fluid in the Barrites. There was a fierce cannonading for a while, but the chair finally put the motion, and the Barr part of the Convention decided to appoint the committee. There was then another struggle to call the roll by districts, but the Barr party didn't want it this way, and so it was not done.

Capt. Smith, of Kilbuck, rose and endeavored to scatter the oleaginous fluid upon the ruffled waters. He bemoaningly referred to the benign influence of fair play, and suggested that a "leetle" of it be exercised, in order that the harmonious spirit of the Convention might not be endangered.

The chair appreciated the situation, and replied by appointing the Committee on Contested Seats from the Barr side of the house.

Major Swearingen innocently propounded a conundrum—whether it was customary to appoint such a committee from one side of the house.

The Chair deemed it unnecessary to consume time by answering the conundrums, and directed the committee to retire. The members thereof disappeared and remained out of sight about twenty minutes. Meanwhile the Hopkins claus were discussing the situation among themselves. Their peaceful meditations were interrupted by the return of the committee with a report in favor of admitting all the Barr delegates.

Major Swearingen wished to know whether the committee had taken evidence.

Mr. Dickson, of the committee, desired to know what right the Convention had to question the report.

Major Swearingen—Oh, we acknowledge the Committee is above reproach.

Major Stewart—Yes, a packed committee, put up by the Chairman.

Mr. Dickson—Oh, that's all right.

On motion of Mr. Dunlevy, the officers already chosen were made permanent.

Mr. Dunlevy then nominated S. A. Cosgrove for Senatorial delegate.

Major Stewart suggested the name of F. M. Hutchinson.

[Cries of no, no, don't nominate; we will withdraw.]

The name was withdrawn.

Peace-maker Smith then put on the war paint, and was moved to remark, in feeling tones: "Mr. Chairman, in the interest of fair dealing and all that is traditional in Democracy, I protest against the one-sided action of this Convention. I would be the last man to introduce a disturbing element, and I may say here that it is the first time ever I appeared in public in politics. I regret the necessity which moves me to say what I am about to say, for I hoped for harmony. It is that those opposed to the unjust ruling of the Chair withdraw."

Major Stewart, in seconding the motion, eased himself by unloading thusly: "Mr. Chairman, in seconding the motion I desire to say to you that however well posted you may be *in materia medica*, you are a mere child in parliamentary rulings, and that you vindicated in suffering me and others the floor when we were rightfully entitled to it."

The Barrites smiled—somewhat vociferously—at this little rhetorical episode, and the gifted chairman received these complimentary allusions to his pre-eminent parliamentary skill with becoming dignity and grace—bearing his blushing honors meekly. The anti-Barr men then shuffled their brogans, and disappeared.

The roll on Senatorial delegate was called and S. Cosgrave was announced winner by a vote of 27 ayes. No nays.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the suave chairman for the eminently just manner in which he had presided. The chairman was too much overcome with emotion to respond, and the Convention adjourned.

THE BOLTERS IN SESSION.

Meanwhile the Bolters had secured the Common Council chamber, where Grand Sachem Smith called the meeting to order—fifteen delegates being present thereat. In accepting the honor of Presiding officer he was unkind enough to throw out an insinuation that if he lacked great parlia mentary skill he would *at least* endeavor to act *honestly*; they had seen enough of the dishonest practices in the other Convention. General D. H. Williams was called upon to act as Secretary. Major Swearingen then got up and made some speech or speeches. He said that in all his career as a politician he *never* saw a time when there had been so little desire on the part of the majority to respect the rights of the minority. That the Chairman of the other Convention from which they had seceded, had ruled altogether in favor of those whose tool he was, and that the Committee on Contested Elections had been made up of men altogether one-sided in their views, and that on general principles it was unbearable.

Col. Stewart, of the Third ward, then moved that the business of a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention should be proceeded with. This was carried and then Colonel Smith got up and in pure and upright Democrats (derisive laughter in the hallways) they could not stand such treatment as they had been accorded. That they would elect a delegate and so represent the true and upright Democrats of Erie, that their delegates would be received with welcome.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee to report upon the situation at the Convention at Erie: Wm. Dickson, T. B. Swearingen, John Swan, J. H. Stewart, Nicholas Carr.

The name of Frank M. Hutchinson was then mentioned and that gentleman unanimously chosen delegate to Erie by acclamation. So ended the Bolter's Convention.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The place selected for this gathering was the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, and the Convention was composed of delegates from the Twenty-fifth wards and the Twenty-third ward of this city.

The first movement in the Convention was a little squabble over the preparation of a roll of delegates—Alderman O'Donnell and Mr. D. O. Barr leading the contending hosts. Then was a painful lack of confidence in each other, and as a result, it was found necessary to call in two disinterested parties to act as secretaries and prepare the roll, which, when the business was completed a vote was taken for chairman and the Hopkins man, Alderman O'Donnell, came out ahead, receiving 28 votes to 25 votes cast for Mr. D. O. Barr. The contested seats were arranged satisfactorily, and then it was decided not to instruct the delegates.

A ballot for a delegate was then taken with the following result: Keating (Barr) 25, Liddell (Hopkins) 24, Hunter (Hopkins) 2. Mr Hunter then gracefully withdrew, and after two more ballots Mr. Liddell went through by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Liddell expressed his gratification at the honor in inviting all the delegates to break bread with him at the Opera House dining saloon.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

This Convention, which consisted of delegates from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards, Thirty-seventh ward, the boroughs and townships between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and all those boroughs and townships north and west of the Allegheny river and north of the Ohio, not included in the Forty-second district, met in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall.

The fight began in the Chairmanship. After a protracted display of rhetoric.

Mr. Jesse Sill (Hopkins), of McKeesport, and John Coyle, Esq., (Barr), were placed in nomination, and the *viva voce* vote resulted as follows: Coyle, 39; Sill, 27.

Speech-making was indulged in while the Committee on Contested Seats wrestled with the work assigned them. After their report had been taken, nominations for delegates were then called for, and Messrs. B. C. Sawyer (Barr) and C. Magee (Hopkins) were named. The ballot resulted as follows: Sawyer, 44; Magee, 23.

That settled the business there.

THE FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Forty-fifth Senatorial district, consisting of the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the townships and boroughs of Allegheny county, lying south and west of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, met at eleven o'clock in Salisbury Hall.

After arranging the preliminaries and voting to leave the delegate go to Erie uninstructed, Mr. James K. Polk Duff was selected to represent the District at Erie. Mr. Duff made a diffusive and decidedly Democratic address as a memorial of the occasion, and the Convention adjourned, with the gentleman's eloquence ringing in its ears.

Legislative.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT — ALLEGHENY.

The Common Council Chamber of Allegheny City Hall was fixed upon as the place of meeting for this Convention, and at a few minutes past 11 A. M., Malcolm Hay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. Mr. Hay made a speech, counselling peace, unity, harmony, charity, *ad libitum*.

Samuel F. Stewart was chosen temporary Chairman, and John S. Elliott, Secretary.

The roll-call, by districts, showed thirty-two delegates with documentary proof of their eligibility.

A contest from the Eleventh ward resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, composed of V. E. Paulin, Jas. Callery, Jos. Elton, Sam. McCune and P. W. Hays, being principally bearers of the Barr colors (a light shade of green).

The Credential Committee put the work through with rapidity, and the Convention proceeded to ballot, electing Laught, Miller and Bedell, all Barr men, the others not taking any interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Williams moved instructions be given the delegates to vote for neither Barr nor Hopkins, but owing to the confusion incident to the close of a Convention the motion was not put.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates for the Second Legislative District met at the St. Charles Hotel and unanimously elected Chas. F. Anderson and Wm. B. Lupton as delegates. These gentlemen are instructed, and will not vote for either Hopkins or Barr. This meeting was held with closed doors—none but delegates being admitted, and its deliberations occupied about five minutes. It's so easy to put through a put up job.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The twelve delegates to this Convention assembled at the Ralston school house. A warlike spirit was manifest from the outstart. James Lappan presided. The usual form of calling the roll was changed so that the name of the delegate instead of the district was called. The Hopkins men objected to that. There were four of them and after a few pleasantries in the way of insinuations as to "cheatery," &c., the Hopkins men expressed their supreme disgust by withdrawing. Meanwhile Mr. C. McCarthy, a Barr delegate, was chosen for Erie, and he attempted to persuade his recalcitrant brethren to come back into the fold, but they yielded not to his blandishments. They organized a side show of their own and selected Mr. Jos. A. O'Neill, a Frenchman, to go to Erie.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The Convention was called to order by John H. Bailey, in Judge Kirkpatrick's court room, at eleven o'clock. The hall was set rolling by Mr. Stokely, of the Seventeenth Ward (Hopkins man,) nominating James M. Taylor for chairman.

B. J. Bradley, of the Twenty-third ward, (Barr man,) nominated Speaker Patterson. The votes being called, Patterson was elected—principally because of his brilliant record as a skillful parliamentarian at Harrisburg, last winter.

A committee of five on contested seats was then appointed, the chairman named retired. Several of the delegates then expressed a desire to have a recess for half an hour. They wanted to hold consultation. One gentleman friend while the committee was deliberating. The motion, however, did not prevail, and the disappointed ones solaced themselves at the water cooler. The monotony of waiting was relieved by Mr. Bradley, of the Barr delegate, who claimed to have been elected in accordance with time-honored usage, but who had not received his credentials—the officer forgetting, or to leave them at his home as he had promised. The contention was obdurate, and refused to admit him.

Finally after a wait of nearly half an hour the committee returned and reported principally in favor of the Barr delegates.

Nominations were then made for Erie.

A motion was here made that each delegate vote for two nominees from the East End, and two from the South Side.

Delegate from a rural district—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chairman—What's the point of order?

Delegate—Well, sir, the point of order is that I'm goin' to vote for just whoever I please, and everybody else is goin' to do the same thing.

Colonel Kerr here rose and maintained that no motion limiting the discretion of delegates could be entertained, and this motion was clearly out of order.

A. J. Barr—Mr. Chairman it's always been the custom, and I think it should be adhered to.

A delegate here moved that the motion be laid on the table, and it was almost unanimously adopted.

A ballot was then taken.

B. J. Bradley, Frank P. Laughran, John A. Hirsh and T. J. O'Leary, all Barr men, were declared elected, and it was moved to make their election unanimous. The motion was lost, however, the Hopkins men giving a perfect howl of disgust at the idea.

At this juncture a delegate of the opposite faction arose and desired to know how it was that T. J. O'Leary was here as a delegate when his residence was at Harrisburg.

Mr. Albert Barr explained that Mr. O'Leary favored Pittsburgh with his presence, and hailed from the Fourteenth ward. Several others disputed this statement, but the storm blew over.

It was then that the resolution to make the election unanimous was put, which was greeted by a storm of noes from the Hopkins faction, with which the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The two delegates elected by the Fifth Legislative Convention, held in Judge Collier's Court room, Messrs. McKelvy and McKinley, are both Hopkins men.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Peace reigned in this Convention. Messrs. F. F. McCabe and L. B. Patterson (Barr) were chosen without serious opposition on the second ballot.

A SUMMARY.

The following is a fair summary of the result:

Barr delegates	10
Hopkins delegates	7
Uninstructed	5

THE SCHOOLS OF ALLEGHENY.

Session of the Board of Controllers Last Night—A Decided Vote Against a Reduction of Principals—Money Matters.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last night. The following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Arrott, Barker, Brown, Bert, Benney, Beilstein, Gault, Dunlap, Davidson, Donaldson, Eaton, Elliott, Grubbs, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hay, Hubbard, Lea, Lorenz, Miller, Morrison, Marthens, Miller, Moore, McCance, Oliver, Omsler, Patterson, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, Young, and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which Dr. Riggs, from the Sixth ward, reported the election of Professor Gambier, as principal of the schools in that district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Gambier. The election was confirmed.

Mr. R. C. Miller called up the report of the committee on Evening Schools for 1874, which had remained unconsidered for several months. The substance of it has already been published. It was read and adopted, and on motion of Mr. Hobson the Board decided to discontinue night schools during the school year 1875.

Mr. Hobson, from the Finance committee, stated that he had sent circulars to all the banks in the city of Allegheny asking for bids to become the depository of their school funds. He received but two offers, as follows: The Franklin Savings Bank agreed to pay four per cent. per annum on average daily balances and loan at current rates. The German National Bank offered to pay four and one-half per cent. on current daily balances and loan at eight per cent. The bids were read, and on motion of Mr. Hobson the selection of a depository was deferred for one month, motion made by Mr. Golden that advertisements asking for bids from banking institutions not only in Allegheny but Pittsburgh, be inserted in at least two daily papers, was lost.

At the May meeting of the Board Dr. Riggs offered a resolution dispensing with principals in the schools of the outer wards of the city. At the same meeting Mr. Smith introduced a substitute for Dr. Riggs' paper, a resolution providing for one principal in each of the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards, one for the First and Fifth wards, one for the Seventh and Eighth, and one for the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards. This would have the effect of making a reduction of six in the whole number of principals now employed.

Mr. Donaldson moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, and the inevitable long discussion, filled with statistics, followed and was participated in by quite a number of members. After more than an hour's debate Mr. Donaldson withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and the question recurred on the adoption of Mr. Smith's amendment. The ayes and nays were called and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bellstein, Hobson, Hubbard, Lorenz, Marthens, Oliver, Park and Smith—8.

Nays—Messrs. Arrot, Barker, Brown, Bert, Benney, Gault, Dunlap, Davidson, Eaton, Elliott, Grubbs, Golden, Hanny, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hay, Donaldson, Lea, R. C. Miller, Morrison, P. H. Miller, Moore, McCance, Omsler, Patterson, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritenour, Richards, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, Young and King—38.

So the amendment was lost.

The original resolution submitted by Mr. Riggs, providing that in the outer wards, where there are less than six schools, principals be dispensed with, came up, and on motion of Dr. Riggs it was so amended as to provide that there be no change in the number of city principals for the ensuing year. Mr. Smith asked if the adoption of the amendment would prevent the Third ward board from electing an additional principal if it saw proper to do so. The President decided that it would not. The report as amended was then adopted and the Board adjourned.

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers

Attention Ladies.

The attention of our Ladies is called to the Summer Opening of Mrs. J. M. Barbours, fashionable millinary establishment, No. 211 Penn avenue, which takes place on Saturday next, her stock consists of a handsome assortment of Summer Millinary Shades of Every Variety. Ladies and Childrens Suits.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Maas, at New York; steamer Pereire, at New York; steamer The Queen, at New York; steamer Pommeranis, at New York.

Idlewood Cottages.

This charming rural retreat, only six miles from the city, will open for the season on June 1st. Parties desiring to engage rooms on cottages will apply at 102 Wood street, or at Idlewood.

W. S. JACKSON,
Proprietor.

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly convened, the Moderator in the chair.

The committee to urge the Church to higher efforts in Home Mission work was appointed as follows: Dr. D. A. Wallace, Dr. James Brown and Elder Evans.

Proceeded to the order of the day, namely, the consideration of the committee's report on Sabbath schools. The fifth resolution, which urged the establishment of a first-class Sabbath school paper under the care of the Assembly, was discussed at some length.

Elder Wm. Getty, of Philadelphia, believed that there was no need of such a paper, that the publication of a paper for both teachers and children would be impracticable. He amended the resolution "that no expense be laid on the Assembly." The amendment was carried. The resolution was then carried as amended. The 9th resolution requested Synods to spend at least one day in behalf of Sabbath schools, which was carried. Thanks were tendered to the Permanent Sabbath School committee for their services. The last resolution recommended that a Sabbath School committee be appointed, comprising the following persons: D. B. Ewing, J. S. Sands, Thos. H. Rabe, A. H. Calvert and Wm. Reid.

Rev. R. A. McAyael moved that the Scripture text of lessons be omitted in the lesson leaves. This was opposed by Elder Wm. Getty and others. It was carried with the amendment that a Bible lesson be read each Sabbath.

The committee of Ministerial Relief recommended the name of Rev. Joseph McCartney to be added to the roll.

Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the report on the Board of Church Extension. Dr. Harper, of Newburg, read the report. The Board had been faithful to its high trust. It is gratifying to know that the Church was beginning to appreciate the work, and while gratifying to know that receipts of the past year have been greater than heretofore, but regret that many Presbyteries have contributed nothing. It is recommended that a competent Solicitor be elected for the Board. It is recommended that the Board accept contributions subject to such annuity and payable in such manner as may be agreed upon, such to be securely invested. Also that the Board be authorized to keep any contribution of $5,000 or upward from one person, or family, or church, as a separate loan fund, bearing such name as the donor may designate. And that the Board accept temporary loans for short interest, to be repaid on such notice as be agreed upon. That thanks be tendered Messrs. Brown & Lambie, of Pittsburgh, for their professional services, and that $30,000 be appropriated this year to the Board, and that Rev. A. H. Elder, Rev. D. M. B. McLean, Anthony Lewis and Samuel Dyer be elected in stead of R. B. Ewing, T. H. Hanna and Geo. McCagen, resigned.

The Secretary of the Board, the Rev. A. G. Wallace, made a very interesting explanation of the methods and success of the work. He spoke of the excellent workings of the Board and the great results it has accomplished.

The Rev. Marion Morrison, of Illinois, and Rev. R. A. McAyeal passed a high eulogy on the report of the committee on the above Board was adopted unanimously.

The report of the committee on Narrative and State of Religion was then taken up. The principal items of the report have been presented in a previous issue. The committee recommended the suggestion that seasons of prayer, or protracted meetings, should be held not only during the week of prayer, but at other stated times. Also the system of weekly givings, or what is known as the Bellefonte "system," in order to raise a church, be adopted.

Rev. Wm. Owens offered a motion that the names of deceased ministers be preserved in the records of the Assembly, in tabular form, which was adopted.

Rev. R. A. Brown, D. D., President E. T. Jeffries, Rev. J. D. Glenn, and Elders Prof. W. R. Aiken and James Brewster, were appointed a permanent committee for the ensuing year.

The Presbytery of Argyle complained that United Presbyterians who moved West were generally lost to the church. The committee recommended the sending of pastoral letters to ministers requesting them to inform their people with regard to the location of the church in the West.

The committee of Bills and Overtures with regard to the memorial of Harrisburg Presbytery, requesting that no one shall be a member of more than one Board at the same time, reported that no such change be made in the constitution of the Church Board, and that hereafter there be added to the standing committee of the Assembly a committee on nominations, which shall nominate to the Assembly persons to fill the vacancies occasioned in all the boards each year.

EVENING SESSION.

Assembly convened at the usual hour, the Moderator in the chair.

The Moderator nominated as a committee to care for United Presbyterians who move West the following ministers: Rev. J. B. Dales, Rev. S. F. Morrow and the Rev. Mr. Gordon.

The Canada United Presbyterians being unable to send a delegate to the Assembly, sent a letter of paternal salutation. The letter referred to the union soon to be completed between all the Presbyterian family in Canada. Referred to the committee on correspondence.

Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the report of the Board of Education. The following resolutions were adopted: 1. That this Assembly direct that $5,000 be appropriated for this year. 2. That only students who are prosecuting their studies in one of our seminaries shall receive aid.

Dr. Morrow offered an amendment to the second resolution, that literary students who were hereafter received aid from the Board be exempted. Dr. McDill took the same position. Rev. J. T. Wilson favored the resolution.

Dr. Wallace spoke highly of those who had received aid from the Board, and pronounced them to be among the best ministers in the church. The money has been well invested. The necessity of this Board was apparent when we remember that there are 150 stations without a pastor or missionary. The church needs efficient ministers, and she should aid deserving men to enter her ministry.

Professor Carson would not vote against the amendment, but he looked forward to the time when all Theological students would be educated on an equality, and when our seminaries will be to the church what West Point is to the Army, or Annapolis is to the Government—when all our Theological students shall receive a like amount, and when their education will be laid entirely on the church.

President Jeffers said it was a matter of justice, of right, and not, if you please, not to withdraw the needed support of those worthy young men who were now in their collegiate course.

Dr. Harper, of Newburgh, thought that the more sacrifice the young had to make in their course they will become more muscular and better fitted for their future conflict in life. Still he believed that the Church should not withdraw the aid from those students who had been led into a course of study by a promise of help.

Dr. Morrow's amendment excepting literary students who had hitherto been receiving aid, was carried.

The third resolution was then taken up, namely, that in the judgment of this Assembly it should be the policy of the church so to equip and endow her existing colleges as to enable them to do their work as efficiently as possible. That it is not expedient to establish any additional colleges until this work has been fully accomplished and until the Church is able and willing to make the necessary endowments, and to make all its institutions thoroughly Christian, both in form and fact.

Also resolved that the Assembly elect Prof. E. F. Reid as a member of the Board for the unexpired term of the time for Dr. Riggs. Young was elected, and that D. A. Wallace, D. D., James H. Martin, Esq., and Rev. D. M. Ure, whose terms of office now expire, be re-elected, and that Rev. W. T. Wylie be elected to fill a vacancy caused by the election of the Rev. G. D. Henderson as Corresponding Secretary.

The Presbyterics have contributed more liberally to the funds of this Board than for many previous years, but still there is an indebtedness of $3,575, which rests on the Board, which it is most desirable to have removed. This can only be accomplished by increased liberality on the part of the Church. The Assembly was urged that the people should be urged to a higher education. Let Presbyteries and Synods establish school academies in their bounds and guide the people to send them. Also that pious young men students are permitted to pursue their theological studies privately under such circumstances. Such education must generally be superficial. This is not the time to allow ministers to enter upon their work without the best training that can be afforded.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly convened at the usual hour.

After some unimportant items the Assembly proceeded to the order of the day to consider the report of the committee of revision of the constitution of the Board of Home Missions. The committee recommended that no change should be made.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Collins an amendment was offered that the revision of the Constitution of the Home Board be submitted to the Synods.

Elder Wm. Getty made some severe strictures on the course of this committee in first voting for the resolution of the chairman of committee, and then quietly signing a paper endorsing the amendment of Rev. Mr. Collins.

Rev. J. A. Collins believed that the present management of the General committee of the Home Board was very inefficient; that there were men who would do more in behalf of the committee, and that many complaints of favoritism had been made; that some were favored and others perhaps not less worthy were overlooked. The amendment of Mr. Collins, referring the matter to the Synods, was lost. The report of the committee, that no change be made in the Constitution of the Home Board, was then carried.

The memorial of Keokuk Presbytery, requesting that the Assembly establish a religious paper under its care, was then taken from the docket, the committee having reported in favor of this memorial. Much discussion ensued. The resolution of the committee was then carried. The Moderator appointed Revs. R. A. McAyeal, Taggart and McKee.

On motion the Assembly adjourned.

It is expected that the Assembly will adjourn on Thursday. The sittings so far have been of great interest and harmony.

Besides the prominent names mentioned in your last number, there are other delegates who deserve notice, who occupy high positions in the church and the country.

The West has sent Dr. D. McDill, worthy son of a noble sire. He is well known as an author and a man of fine culture and scholastic attainments. He is said to fairly revel in books and study. His words have weight in the Assembly.

The Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Allegheny Seminary, is present. He was stated clerk of this body for over twelve years. He was pastor for many years of a church in Philadelphia, and editor of the *Evangelical Repository*. He is perhaps the Hodge of the U. P. church.

The Rev. Prof. Carson is the delegate from Xenia, O. He is Prof. in the Seminary, and pastor of the Second church. He is a man of fine popular talents as a public speaker, his utterances at times stirring the Assembly. He is one of the first parliamentarians of the Assembly. His report on "Narrative and state of Religion" was an able effort.

Dr. Harper is delegated from the First Presbytery, of New York. He is Professor of Theology in the Seminary of Newburgh. He is said to be a fine and solid theologian. He is a man of fine ministerial presence. The moment you see him you are impressed with the idea that he fills a high and holy office. No man in the Assembly is more respected. He is beloved by all who know him.

And besides these we have present some of the distinguished laymen of the Church. There is James McCandless, Esq., of Philadelphia; and Elder William Getty, also of Philadelphia, who is one of the most honored and efficient laymen of the Church. We notice, also, William Reid, Esq., of Sewickley, who is well and favorably known in your city. K.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

The Figures From our Local Companies—The Condition of the Companies as Shown by the Commissioners Report.

Following are abstracts compiled from the annual statements of the joint stock fire insurance companies of the State of Pennsylvania, showing their condition on the 31st of December, 1874, taken from the report of the Insurance Commissioner, J. M. Forster. Only the local companies are given in this table:

FEDERAL, ALLEGHENY.	
Capital	$ 45,000 00
Assets	80,515 46
Liabilities	27,063 92
Surplus beyond capital	9,451 54
Received from premiums	29,459 12
Cash from other sources	6,046 27
Paid for losses	21,329 19
Other expenses	8,329 12
Risks during the year	2,362,274 00
Net amount in force	2,425,812 00
Premiums since organization	145,640 62
Losses since organization	56,563 04
Dividends since organization	15,000 00
GERMAN AMERICAN.	
Capital	$ 50,000 00
Assets	76,140 00
Liabilities	16,724 04
Surplus beyond capital	9,416 96
Received from premiums	24,693 18
Cash from other sources	5,379 67
Paid for losses	6,523 29
Other expenses	7,325 22
Risks during the year	2,008,703 00
Net amount in force	1,825,867 00
Premiums since organization	37,789 29
GERMAN FIRE.	
Capital	$ 100,000 00
Assets	298,183 91
Liabilities	35,799 17
Surplus beyond capital	162,384 77
Received from premiums	54,763 40
Cash from other sources	23,396 69
Paid for losses	18,585 49
Other expenses	33,708 24
Risks during the year	4,766,088 00
Net amount in force	6,432,270 00
Premiums since organization	566,311 77
Losses since organization	127,020 83
Dividends since organization	170,000 00
HOUSEHOLDERS.	
Capital	$ 25,000 00
Assets	31,236 76
Liabilities	6,578 41
Received from premiums	8,146 89
Cash from other sources	1,594 60
Paid for losses	4,098 91
Other expenses	4,786 87
Risks during the year	705,397 00